THE WEATHER
Unsettled Monday; Tuesday, fair.

# THE MORNING STAR
WILMINGTON

"ONE WEDGE DRIVES ANOTHER."
So continued advertising will surely drive home your argument to the person you are trying to convince.

VOL. XCIV—NO. 153. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, A 31, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 13,744.

# FRENCH RETREAT BEFORE GERMANS; RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN AUSTRIA

## GERMAN AEROPLANE DROPS BOMBS IN CITY OF PARIS

**Two Women Were Injured by Missiles Dropped by German Officer—French Capital Prepares to Withstand Long Siege by the Germans—British Army is Reported as Having Been Surrounded by Enemy.**

## FRENCH FORCES FALLING BACK TOWARD PARIS

**Probable Entrance of Turkey Into Trouble Was Forecast in a Wireless Message to the German Embassy at Washington—"German Army is at the Gates of Paris," Says Aviator, Who Advises Surrender.**

London, August 30.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange-Telegraph company says:

"A German aviator flew over Paris this afternoon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most populous quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.

"One bomb fell in front of the shops of a baker and wine merchant, at Rue Albuy and Rue Des Vinaigriers; two on the Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the others struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and the Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded.

"The aviator, who signed himself 'Lieut. Von Heissen,' dropped manifestos, on which was written:

" 'The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."

**Occurred Yesterday Afternoon.**

Paris, August 30.—A German aeroplane flying at the height of 6,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est railway station, not far from the military hospital, but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence, Parisians remained tranquil.

All have become gradually accustomed to consider such serious events as possibilities, and the people of the capital are equal to either fortune—hard won success in the north or a temporary reverse.

The official communication issued by the military governor last night ordering all houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General LeCroix, military editor of the Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movement on their right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guise. The result is indecisive in the first direction, but our attack will be resumed."

The territory over which a German aeroplanist flew is in the northwestern part of Paris and scarcely a mile from the heart of the city. In the district are the military hospital, the Hospital of St. Louis, St. Lazare prison for women, the church of St. Laurent, which dates from the Sixteenth century, the North railroad station, the magnificent Churge of St. Vincent de Paul, the Laribosere hospital, one of the largest in Paris, and several colleges and several theatres.

**HISTORY BEING MADE.**

**On Three Great Fields of Battle But Results Are Kept Secret.**

London, August 31.—Only bulletins of Napolonic brevity have come in the last twenty-four hours from all the far spread battle lines.

History is being made in three great fields of action—along 250 miles of French frontier, on 200 miles of the Austro-Hungarian border and through a wide area of Eastern Russia.

Silence has covered Austria's war with Servia for several days, but that has become a minor detail of the death struggle of the European powers. The Russian front is the scene of events of the greatest magnitude, but between the claims and counter claims of the belligerents there is such a vital difference it is impossible to form an estimate of which way the balance swings.

From Northern France the news appears to follow events by three or four days. The French embassy announces that there has been hard fighting on the right wing of its Northern army near Mezieres since Friday and also that the German forces are making progress in the LaFere district, which apparently means that the French left wing has retired somewhat farther but

(Continued on Page Two.)

## DEVELOPMENTS OF PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN BRIEF

That the French lines are still falling back before the German is indicated in an official statement issued by the French war office, which says ss of the German right wing has obliged the French left to yield ground.

Earl Kitchener, British secretary for war, gives in detail the ed by British troops in the operations in Belgium and France. These operatic ded from August 23rd to August 26th, and the British losses numbered about

The condition and spirits of the British troops at the front are d as excellent, and reinforcements have been sent up to more than fill the gaps the war.

A German aviator has appeared over Paris, and was engage in dropping bombs in a populous part of the city. Several bombs failed to e cording to the reports, and the only two persons injured were women.

Paris is preparing for a siege, should the lines opposing the C ces be broken. Enormous stocks of food have been placed in the State warehou eep and cattle in vast numbers have been herded in the Bois de Boulogne.

A British official statement says that of the 1,200 men compri ews of the five German warships sunk off Helgoland only 330 were saved.

A Berlin dispatch says the German army is energetically pre ssians in the neighborhood of Allenstein, East Prussia.

Dispatches received at Rome from the Austrian headquarters sa 00,000 men are engaged in battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle lds for over 100 miles. The Russians are reported as having penetrated more ty miles into Austrian territory.

## BRITISH ARMY RESTING IN PREPARATION FOR BA E; SIX THOUSAND MEN LOST

London, Agu. 30.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, re-fitted and reenforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. In a sttaement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defence where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the official information bureau, follows:

"Although dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the present operations. There has been a four days' battle—on the 23rd, 24th and 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checkin gthe German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense. The battle began at Mons Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the 25th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

**Frustrated Efforts.**

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted and as on the previous day losses far in excess of anything suffered by us were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and its enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days and by the night of the 25th the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Lecateau. (Cambrai is a fortified town in the department of the North, 32 miles southeast of Lille, on the river Scheldt. Lecateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Mambrai). It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

**Battle Was Severe.**

"The battle on this day, the 26th, was severe and desperate. The troops offered a superb and stubborn resistance to tremendous odds and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy, except those the horses of which had been killed, or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"General French estimates that during gthe whole of these operations from teh 23rd to the 26th, inclusive, his losses amounted to five or six thousand men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open, and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those we suffered.

"In Landrecies alone, on the 25th, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street and our machine guns were brought to bear on this tarket from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident was the charge of the German guard cavalry division, upon the British twelfth cavalry brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over the front during the engagements and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march.

"Since the 26th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its glorious achievements.

**Reinforcements Arrive.**

"Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the news again is favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorousl yon the right and left, have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the way north the British fifth cavalry brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavarly in which the twelfth lancers and the Royal Scot Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. This strategic position of ourselves and our allies are such whereas a decisive victory for our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of the resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

**Raps Correspondents.**

The official information bureau accompanied the publication of Lord Kitchener's long statement on the situation of the British army at the front today with a rap at correspondents whose stories purport to be made up of personal experiences on the battle line. The bureau says:

"The bureau has issued an official statement this evening describing the fortunes of the expeditionary force during the past fe wdays. This statement, the terms of which have been carefully considered, accurately and fully, describes the present position. The bureau has not found it necessary to forbid the publication of messages dealing with the recent operations provided such messages neither gave away military information nor disclosed the organization nor position of the troops.

"These messages, however, should be sent with extreme caution. No correspondents are at the front and the information is derived at second or third

han ns who often are in no con coherent stories and are perspective which is nec ruct or understand the gen

"I that the statement is sue ll dissipate any appre- hen by such reports and res essary perspective to the rations."

**AVAL ACTION.**

**Off at Describes Battle Off land Friday.**

I 30.—An official state- me ght describing the ac- tio e British and German wa elgoland, says:

"I of the operation was a s ment by a strong force of o cut off the German lig m home and engage th in the open seas."

' describing the sinking of in cruisers, the Mainz, Co idne the statement con- tin ly two of the enemy's de e actually observed to sin the other eighteen or tw ere well punished and on mselves by a scattered fli

or gun power and st British destroyers, ship fo emonstrated conclusive- ly. yers themselves did not he age the enemy's cruis- er guns and torpedoes, and tw ot knocked about in the pr

German signals and ot ation from German so ns the report of Ad- m s to the sinking of the th cruiser, which now ap- pe been the Ariadne.

**Save Germans.**

h destroyers exposed th considerable risk in en- di ave as many as possi- bl man seamen. British of- fi vouch for the fact that fi icers were observed fir- in men in the water with pr t several were shot be- fo

peculiar circumstances a as actually picking up w her boats when she was d the approach of another G and had to leave two o ntaining oneofficer and n d. It was feared these a prisoners, but happily w rrived and brought the h ome.

ot possible to accommo- d Germans in the sub- m were allowed to return t oat in charge of a lieu- t

iments of the five Ger- n hown to have been sunk o out 1,200 officers and n om, with the exception t and 300 wounded and i ished.

s, there was the loss o rman torpedo boats and t which did not sink dur- i

ord of the Admiralty has t e American ambassador s ing him to inform Ad- m its, the German minis- t that his son had been i not been wounded."

Aug. 30.—The American is reported tonight that had dropped a bomb in ave no details.

## ONE MILLION MEN ENGAGED IN BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA

**Line of Fighting Extends for Over One Hundred Miles, and Conflict is Reported Fierce—Advance of Russians Continues, Despite Efforts of Germans and Austrians. Official Report From St. Petersburg.**

## LOSSES ARE HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES, IS REPORT

**Russians Have Penetrated More Than Twenty Miles Into Austrian Territory—Result of Battle Now Being Fought is Expected to Influence Whole Austrian Campaign. Battle Rages Along Vistula River.**

Rome, August 30. — Via London—Dispatches from Austrian headquarters to the Corriere Della Sera state that 1,000,000 men are engaged in the battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Dneister river, more than 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than twenty miles into Austrian territory.

**One Hundred Mile Battle Line.**

London, August 30—"Scattered encounters in eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle extending 100 miles from the southern districts of Lublin in Russian Poland to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, "says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail.' He adds: "In East Prussia the Germans have been driven farther back. Their losses were particularly heavy at Muhlen, and it is only a question of a few days when the Germans will be driven beyond the Vistula.

"Panic reigns in Danzig. The population is fleeing to Berlin. The result of the general battle now being fought is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scant reports thus far received indicate that Russia is on the road to a decisive victory.

**Desperate Fighting Continues.**

London, August 30.—Desperate fighting continues along the Austrian frontier, says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed here by the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph company.

"In East Prussia," says the Russian war office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz (east of the Vistula) are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 3,000 prisoners in the operations east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia).

"Near Podgerse (just south of the Vistula) the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons, ammunition and nine guns abandoned by the Austrians when they crossed the Zolokia. North of Tomacheff we took 1,100 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian Fifteenth division east of Tomacheff, the entire regiments surrendering.

"The enemy is making his principal efforts in the direction of Lublin (in Russian Poland, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw) where the fighting is fierce."

"Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian army, declares that the Polish Sokols, in view of their disloyal conduct and their use of explosive and flat-nosed bullets, have no claim to be treated with magnanimity, and, therefore, will be considered not as combatants but as criminals, under the military law," the correspondent says.

"The Russian newspapers announce that the German railways are preparing to transport troops from their Western front against Russia."

**TURKEY LIKELY TO ENTER.**

**Wireless Message to German Embassy at Washington Indicates That.**

Washington, Aug. 30.—The probable entrance of Turkey into the European struggle as an ally of Germany and Austria and possible uprisings among Great Britain's Mohammedan subjects are forecast in a wireless message to the German embassy, received today from its foreign office in Berlin. The message says:

"Former Minister Burns' speech against Earl Grey's policy has caused a deep impression and there are hints of fatal consequences among the Mohammedan subjects. News from Constantinople foreshadows the active participation of Turkey against Russia and England.

A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador here, said tonight he had received no word from his government indicating it intended to join the European conflict.

# ENGLAND'S PRICE FOR THE VICTORY

## Twenty-Nine Men Killed in Naval Engagement.

## THIRTY-EIGHT INJURED

**Further Details of Great Sea Battle are Given out by British War Department—Fight Was Hot and Well Executed.**

London, August 30.—Twenty nine killed and thirty-eight wounded was the price in men paid by the British for the naval action against the Germans in the Helgoland fight Friday.

The Admiralty today announced the casualties as follows:

"The light cruiser Arethusa lost Lieutenant Eric Westmacott and nine men killed four men seriously wounded and Lieutenant Robinson and eleven men wounded but not seriously.

"The torpedo boat destroyer Liberty lost Lieutenant Commander Bartellot and six men killed, one man who since has died from wounds; one dangerously wounded, five seriously wounded and five slightly wounded.

"The destroyer Laurel suffered ten men killed, one has since died of his wounds; two men dangerous wounded; seven seriously wounded, and two slightly wounded."

"The Liberty, a British destroyer was hit by a shell which shattered her mast, tore away part of her bridge, smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lieutenant Commander Nigel K. W. Bartellot and William Butcher, his signal man. Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led at dawn by a fearless small detachment the destroyers crept into the German line between Helgoland and the German coast.

An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers came out. The British destoyers lured the Germans to the open sea where other destroyers were waiting spread out in fan-shaped line up. A small engagement followed and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser Arethusa after a sighting shot, got her range splendidly and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, demolishing it. The Anethusa then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her aim was excellent. She hit a German cruiser which at once burst into smoke and flames, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage to the engine room of the Arethusa. The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidship, a hole was shot through her funnel, her forward guns were damaged and she received also a shell in the dynamite room and a shot after which wrecked her cabin.

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting. The first shot from one of the British batle cruisers sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer. The German fleet then turned and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven, but was pursued by British destroyers which did terrible execution with their four inch guns.

Many of the Germans landed after the battle from the British ships were wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared the revolvers were used by German officers to prevent their men surrendering to the British biats which had put off to save their drowning opponents. Some of the boats lowered to the resuce of the Germans, it is said, were fired on by German cruisers.

### BRITISH TOOK INITIATIVE

**Destroyers Dared Germans Outside of Harbor and Started Fight.**

Harwich, Eng., August 30.—The attack on the German fleet off Helgoland was initiated by British destroyers, according to crews of the vessels which participated. The destroyers got fairly close to the German ships before they were discovered. Then a cannonage from the German ships and forts was opened on them and they grdually drew the German cruisers toward the sea.

For a time the Germans were in a position which gave them the advantage, British destroyers having to bear the brunt of the battle. During one of the hottest phases of the fight two British destroyers got in between two German cruisers which feared to fire upon the Britishers lest they hit each other while four other destroyers engaged a third German cruiser and put her out of action. Finally the British battle cruisers and light cruisers arrived on the scene and quickly put an end to the fight.

### WITHOUT SIGNIFIANCE

**German Press Belittles Naval Battle Off Helgoland Friday.**

London, August 30.—A Marconi dispatch from Berlin gives official statement concerning the naval battle off Helgoland. It says:

"The naval engagement near Halgoland is treated by the press as being without significance, and as an occurrence which cannot affect the general situation. The fighting took place apparently within the range of the Helgoland forts which, however, were unable to use their guns owing to the thick weather.

"The German Emperor and Empress met at Bad Nassau yesterday at the residence of Baron Von Stein. Their Majesties spent some time visiting the wounded."

### COMING TO AMERICA.

**To Protest Against the Way Germany Conducts Campaign.**

London, August 30.—The Belgian minister was advised today that the special commission of Belgians who are going to the United States to protest against alleged German astrocities will arrive in London tomorrow, Carton De Wiart, minister of justice, is chairman. The other members are M. DeSadeler, minister of state, Emile Van Der Velde, leader of the socialist party and Paul Hymans leader of the liberal party. The commission will confer with English leaders in London.

Concerning the purpose of the mission, the Belgian minster said today: "We want the American public to know exactly how Germany fights. The destruction of Louvain has shocked Belgium. Most of us were educated in the old University town and its devastation is unbelievable. The German conduct was uncivilized.

# FOUR PEOPLE HURT IN FAYETTEVILLE WRECK

## Passenger Crashes Through Freight Train

**Negro Doctor Probably Fatally Injured—Two Lady Passengers Badly Frightened and Train Crew Hurt.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 30.—Four people were injured, one of them, Dr. Ben Henderson, a colored physician, may die, when A. C. L. passenger train No. 85, split in two a freight train on the crossing of the Atlantic and Yadkin branch and main line, in this city early this morning. Engineer Bullock and his fireman both jumped from the passenger train, the engineer receiving severe cuts on top of the forepart of his head and being almost scalped. He is in the Highsmith Hospital, this city. Seriously injured, the colored fireman, whose name could not be learned, was carried to the hospital badly bruised and shaken up, but would not remain there. Baggage master on No. 85, name unknown here, received a sprained wrist. Two lady passengers on No. 85, Mrs. Bessie Passer, from Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Jennie Levin, from Valdosta, Ga., were badly shaken up and suffered from the shock. Mrs. Levin recently, it was said, underwent an operation in Philadelphia for appendicitis and was extremely nervous. They were accompanied on No. 85 as far as Florence, S. C., by Dr. J. V. McGougan, A. C. L. surgeon. None of the freight crew were injured. Dr. Henderson, it is supposed, was on the main line track on the opposite side of the freight train from which No. 85 struck it and was found unconscious with concussion of the brain and a broken arm. He also was carried to Highsmith Hospital and is still unconscious. He is seriously injured and his recovery is doubtful. It is supposed that flying wreckage struck him.

Two freight cars were demolished and the front end of the passenger train's engine torn off. Another engine was secured here and after five hours' delay in clearing wreckage the passenger train proceeded south.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor Davies and the freight train in charge of Conductor Robeson and Engineer King. The freight was bound for Wilmington from Sanford. No statement as to the cause of the wreck could be gotten from the railroad people.

# WAR BULLETINS

London, Aug. 31.—An official attaement issued in Paris and telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company says; "The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse was almost annihilated."

Paris, Aug. 31.—The minister of war announces that it has been decided to call out the classes of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Cunard liner Franconia, with 1,700 American refugees from Europe aboard, arrived tonight. Seven times during the voyage the liner was hailed by warships—five times by England and twice by French cruisers.

New York, Aug. 30.—Upwards of 1,600 American refugees arrived here today from Europe. They came on the steamship St. Paul, of the American line, from Liverpool, and the Espagna, of the French line, from Havre.

London, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin today says Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coas near Kiao Chow.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left," says an official statement issued here tonight.

London, Aug. 30.—An official statement issued tonight says that of 1,200 men comprising the crews of the five German warships sunk off Helgoland, only 330 weer saved.

Cardiff, Wales, via London, August 30.—It is reported here that the Hon. Archer Windsor Clive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, a lietuenant in the Coldstream Guards was seriously wounded at Mons. He is 24 years of age.

London, August 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says that about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon an aeroplane appeared over Paris and dropped three bombs near Quaide Jemmapes, Rue Ricollet and Place de La Rapublique. No damage was done.

Panam, August 30.—In order to better preserve the neutrality of the Panama canal, the United States has taken the wirless telegraph station in Panama. All private wirless stations have been discountinued. President Porras has signed a decree giving perpetual control of wireless in Panama to the United States.

Paris, August 30.—The Figaro today prints an artice eulogizing the resistence offered at Tournai by 700 Bristish troops against 5000 Germans. Only 300 of the British troops returned to Cambrai, it said, the rest having fallen on the battlefield.

The Figaro denounces the Germans for having, as it alleges, mounted cannon on Red Cross wagons.

Tokia, August 30.—Military experts here are said not be expect the fall of Kiao Chow before the end of November. The defenses are resported to be virtually impregnable from the sea. The land fortifications do not follow the usual German methods, but resemble those at port Arthur. There are three lines of these defenses.

The food supply in Kiao-Chow is said to be ample for three months.

Meet us at 104 North Water St. Tuesday at 10:00 A. M. (advertisement.)

# LABOR TROUBL RENEWED AT B

## Montana Town Place Martial Law.

## MINE BUILDING

**Bluffed by Leaders of I Labor Union City Author fuse to Serve Warrant rect Action Urge**

Butte, Mont., August 30. sion early today that de employing office of the An per Mining Company caus Stewart at Helena to orde again be placed under g State militia.

The explosion is regai outcome of the re-opening ers jurisdictional quarrel. Silver Bow county auth mediately wired Governor aid. Word later was re the Governor had ordered of the National Guard to Helena.

It is not known when arrive here. The Anacon has placed guards about ties.

Meanwhile Butte fears s of the riots and bloodshed the city last June.

The explosion that wrec ploying office was so violen building in the city was ja ers were awakened and a panic. The building is brick structure. A great torn in the roof and one blown out. The watchman ed missing.

**Uneasy for a Week.**

Butte has been uneasy for The Butte Mine Workers Un posed of seceders from the Federation recently began a to force every man employe mines into the new organizat

Men on the street corners in iness district have been ma dresses in which they urged to use "direct action" not onl mines, but in the business de

No attempt has been made these inflammatory speeches. occasion, President MacDonald new union, advised the authorit to interfere under pain of exs ing direct action.

Warrants have been sworn ou ing certain officers of the new and others with kidnaping the sheriff has refused to s cause of threats made by those whom they were directed. Mayor can announced that the police was powerless.

### APIA REPORTED SURR

**German Possession in the in to the British**

London, Aug. 30.—The reau announces that Apia, Opolu, Samoan Islands, ar the German part of the g dered on the morning of British force from New

Germany's Samoan t been considered her most session in the Pacific dissolution of the agreem by which the United Sta and Great Britain joined ing the neutrality and in the Samoan group, a tre tion was signed in W 1899. By this treaty all continued to enjoy co Great Britain's territorial extinguished and the isla vided between the Unite Germany. Meridian 171 was recognized as the d

The two largest island Savaii, with some smalle the group, passed to Ger tuila nad others came un control.

Tutuila is considered territory of the group. a splendid land-locked United States has a nav station.

Apia, seized by the Br mercial metropolis, of th tains fine churches, sch dences and is the seat o college of the London M city. Robert Louis Steve elist, made his home in last years of his life a on one of the mountains.

When Japan entered conflict by her declarat Germany and before he laration that her operat confined to China sea, sion that she might sei moa and thus gain a fo Haawii and her own co to much speculation reg ington's attitude in such ity.

### TROUBLE IN C

**Leaflet Alleges Japan Wes China a Depen**

Peking, Aug. 30.—Les an alleged statement newspapers that Japan China a dependency w in thestreets of Pekin leaflets declared every sacrifice his life rathe domination by Japan.

The police attempted leaflet and arrest th some of which belong class of Chinese.

The government toda lar to foreign embassies calling attention to the tionists to China with taking advantage of t uation.

Berlin, August 30, vi Associated Press via S The latest news from town of East Pressia 6 Koenigsbery) indicates man army is energen the Russians—(wireless to read the next few endurance is described pses lie in heaps on Many prisoners includi general were captured.

New Orleans, Aug. of Max Hauman, a w today declared by Fed thorities hereto be b This is the twenty-third discovered here since

# REBUILDING OF CREDIT SYSTEM IS ADVANCING

## Disentanglement of Available Resources Continues.

**Great European Conflict Has Presented Conditions Never Before Equalled for the American Financier to Meet.**

New York, August 30.—The work of disentangling available resources from the wreck of the great war goes on from week to week. Estimates of the probable duration of the conflict seem to have been materially raised as a result of events at the front. Calculation of ultimate consequences thus became even less possible.

Plans for setting up fresh machinery of exchange are more definite, with provision being made for meeting maturin New York city notes and railroad and corporation obligations. With credits established in New York by extending the system of credit exchanges already resorted to, there came large buying of grain and food stuffs from the countries which still retin free entry for shipments. At the same time railroads lifted the embargo on exports. The necessity for further gold shipments to Canada for the opening up of international exchange was again emphasized. The important problem of financing blockaded cotton made progress with Secretary McAdoo's decision to accept properly certificated warehouse receipts warning against the peril of inflation and of his intention to exact an increase over the 5 per cent. in the gold redemption fund to be paid into the treasury against bank note issues. Increase in the use of emergency currency as reserves by State banks in the New York clearing house gave point to this warning.

Non-belligerent foreign nations made advances again to the New York market for loans a kind of pressure likely to increase as the losses from the war are extended.

As the more immediate problems of the crisis are met, preparations are expected fro more permanent changes in trade channels and new forms of home production.

# GERMAN AEROPLANE DROPS BOMBS IN PARIS

(Continued from Page One.)

is not revealed how near the Germans have approached to LaFere Fort-

**Steam Roller is Checked.**

British official reports issued Sunday show that the British army no anger consitutes the left wing of the allied forces, but that French have enforced them on the west. It further says that the French have been fighting both east and west of them and brought the German steam roller to a standstill for a time.

The Germans are believed to be forging another steam hammer for a heavy blow and Great Britain anxiously awaits word of a great battle in which her army is a focal point.

How far the Uhlans have spread into French territory it is impossible to learn from the many wild reports fugitives have brought into England, but which country with important manufacturing cities evidently is in their grasp.

Refugees from Holland and Belgium come with unstantiils reports that the Germans are moving part of their army by trains back from Belgium. Apparently these troops are destined to fight the Russians and if the reports are true, it may mean that the German feel strong enough on the French frontier to spare part of their force, or they consider the repulse of the Belgian invasion more important than delaying a great army into France.

The British people find cheer in the fact of their navy which sank three German cruisers and two destroyers in a dash under cover of a fog into the zone of fire of the Helgoland forts and inflicted a loss of nearly 900 men on the German fleet as a cost of 29 killed and 38 wounded and the little damage to three British warships will be repaired within ten days.

**American Women in Paris.**

A German air craft dropped several bombs into the city of Paris where only American women tourists persist in remaining from London in the face of oft-repeated demonstrances.

Among the German prisoners of the capture is the son of Admiral Von Tirpitz, German minister to marine to Britain. The first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill has sent a message of condolence on the admiral's safety while Count Van Waldersee, nephew of the German emperor is a prisoner in the hands of the allies.

The British colony played its first part in the war when the German colony in Samoa surrendered to an expedition from New Zeland.

### BRITISH ARMY DEFEATED.

**Retreat Cut Off by German Army Is Report From Berlin.**

London, Aug. 30.—By way of Copenhagen and London the correspondent at the German headquarters of the Deutsche-Tages Zeitung reports that of the English at St. Quentin, accompanied by great losses. The army, utterly defeated, he says, found retreat barred by masses of German cavalry.

The correspondent adds:

"It is particularly satisfactory that the English suffered, not only the loss of communication with the main French army, but also their line of retreat along the road to the north to their depots, which, according to French statments, they had established at Maubeuge.

"The army of General Von Kluck is in energetic pursuit and in a position to advance further."

The correspondents, describing the events of the day, say a superior court-martial condemned to death numbers of persons who had been seized with arms in their hands. Among these were the clergymen, who has distributed ammunition among French irregulars.

Lieutenant General Rohffgarten, of the Fifth German brigade, reserve corps was slightly wounded. There were heavy casualties in his command. The infantry, from Wurtemburg, suffered casualties. Among these were Lieut. Wetzel, of Salem, Ohio, who was severely wounded. The 88th regiment of Laverne, had 181 casualties.

The General Staff publishes the following:

"Troops in Prussia, under General Handenberg, after a three days' fight in the district of Gilgenburg-Ortelsburg, East Prussia, defeated a Russian army consisting of five army corps and three cavalry divisions. Our troops are now pursuing the enemy beyond the frontier."

### GERMAN ADVANCE RAPID.

**Immediate and Large Reinforcements Needed by the British Army.**

London, August 30.—A Times dispatch from Amiens, France, says that since Monday morning last the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British a moment's rest.

"The first great German effort has succeeded," says the correspondent. "We have to face the fact that the British expeditionary force requires immediate and immense reinforcements. The invesment of Paris cannot be banished from the field of possibility."

### TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR.

**Not a Possibility of Days But of Hours —Efforts for Peace Fail.**

London, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph digplomatic correspondent says:

"Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours.

"All efforts of the powers in the triple entente have failed and the London embassy admits the situation is grave. The military party dominant in Constantinople has concluded that the present is the best time to obtain the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegian districts.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan States quarreling among themselves, while Turkey fights Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the triple entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

### BRITISH PUBLIC REASSURED.

**By Statement From Field Marshal French That Army in Good Spirits.**

London, Aug. 30.—The British public has been reassured by Field Marshall Sir John French's statement today that the British army in the field is in good condition and spirits and has been reinforced by twice as many men as were lost during the four days battle and retreat and is ready to meet the enemy again.

The announcement that losses totalled between 5,000 and 20,000 was something the country was prepared to hear.

Earlier in the day the country received a distinct shock through stories published in some of the London papers of disorder to and demoralization of the British army. Earl Kitchener's report of the field marshal's announcement, put a new face on the situation. According to all official and unofficial reports the Germans came upon the small British army with overwhelming force and rolled up the infantry in solid masses time after time, spending their men lavishly and bringing into action a great weight of artillery with many guns mounted on armored cars. The Zeppelins carried quick firers. There were cavalry charges and countercharges during the four days' battle, in which the British commander asserts his troops displayed great gallantry.

All accounts from the soldiers, even from excited correspondents, agree that the British soldiers are not down hearted and are confident of their ability to hold their own against anything like equal numbers of Germans.

The German official announcement of the naval battle off Helgoland confirms the British report that the German cruisers Ariadne, Coeln, and Mainz and one torpedo boat were sunk.

Although the country has known for a week that many soldiers are buried on French and Belgian soil and other thousands are in hospitals, there is no outcry for names, but a general willingness to wait if the interests of the army require it.

The few soldiers brought to hospitals from the front and pledged to do no ttlking about the war for two weeks and only personal experiences have been related. No one disparages the bravery of the Germans, but all criticise the methods of the German infantry.

### PARIS IS PREPARED.

**In Anticipation of Long Seige Large Stock of Food Is Laid Up.**

Paris, Aug. 30.—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from today was formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless, they took the situation without complaint. Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form yesterday. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for provisioning Paris.

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves.

The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau of Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000.

### CRUISER REPORTED SUNK.

**German Vessel in the Pacific Said to Have Been Defeated.**

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—Rumors were in circulation today in Victoria and Cancouver, B. C., that the German cruiser Leipsig had been sunk off the Vancouver island coast. The prevailing story was that the German ship had been disabled and captured and was being brought to the Equimault naval station.

All that is known authoritatively is that the Leipzig no longer is a menace to the shipping of the allies in the North Pacific. This may mean that she has crossed the Pacific or has been put out of action.

**When Last Heard of.**

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The German cruiser Leipzig was last heard of here two weeks ago when she cruised around of fthe Golden Gate. When she disappeared local shipping circles believed she had departed for the Samoan Islands, her nearest home port. It was presumed that the German cruiser Nurnberg, which coaled here recently, made for the same destination.

The last heard of the French cruiser Montcalm was htat she had cleared from Buenos Ayres July 30th for the Toulon (French) naval station. Her presence off the Pacific coast has been reported from time to time since then, but she has not been spoken.

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

# *HUSH TALKING, BUILD WAREHOUSES AND SMILE*

## Time for Conferences, for Talk and for Advice Has Passed, and the Time to Build Warehouses is at Hand—Approaching Crisis Demands Quick Action With Brick and Mortar, Not With Tongues.

(By J. Blanding Haman.)

Taken as a whole, the people of the South are slow to action and in the matter of inventing and putting in operation a plan to overcome the present conditions created in the cotton world by the war in Europe they are proving that fact.

The United States government has certainly done its share toward aiding the cotton interests to market this year's crop of the staple. Secretary McAdoo has promised to place money in the National banks throughout the South to help finance the crop, he has agreed to lend this money to the banks upon warehouse certificates for cotton put in storage and he will lend the maximum on every bale.

This emergency has come quickly and the people of the South must act as quickly to relieve it. In some sections cotton is already being picked and before many weeks we will be in the midst of the cotton harvest. There has been a lot of talking, a lot of conferences, and a lot of advice, but none of these will get you one cent on your cotton when you most need it unless you have a bonded warehouse somewhere to store it. The warehouse plan has met with the general approval of all connected with the cotton business and has been accepted by the National government. That being the case, why is it necessary for additional conferences to be called, more oratory to be wasted and moretime lost from the building of the warehouses through which medium the South alone stands some chance of breaking even on this year's crop of cotton?

Plans ranging from the purchase by the government of all surplus cotton to the destruction of it by fire have been advocated by different people. Some suggested that the acreage be decreased while others dropped back to the old and only feasible plan of building bonded warehouses and borrowing money from the government upon cotton stored therein. Some who advocate this plan boast it as their own, but those who know will remember that it has been before the people at one time or another for the last twenty or more years.

Conferences have been held all over the South and in Washington between those interested, and the warehouse plan has been agreed upon and submitted to the government for approval. Secretary McAdoo has put his O. K. upon it and it now remains for the people of the South who are interested in its development to build the warehouses. Regardless of the fact that the plan has been accepted, people, seemingly having gotten the conference habit, are still meeting and talking and planning when they should be at home exerting that wasted energy in organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a good fireproof warehouse upon which the government could fix its approval stamp as it has upon the original plan.

Scattered throughout this fair Southland of ours are several bonded warehouses already in existence and the sections in which they are located are now prepared to face the grim situation with as grim a determination, and they are to win. The rest of the South, however, is without bonded warehouses and to be on an equal footing with these sections and to be prepared to meet the crisis when it comes these sections must build warehouses and build them immediately. Not months from now, but today. They must be ready to store the first bale of cotton that is brought to town and large enough to store every one up to the last one that is put on the market.

If prompt action is taken these warehouses can be built and ready for business within a month. Very little cotton will be ready to be put on the market before that time. But in building the warehouses they should be built permanently and not temporarily, as some suggest. No frame building should be erected in which to store cotton. Brick and iron alone will combat fire and fire is the greatest problem confronting the warehouse plan. The building should also be erected in sections with a brick wall between each section with no connection between them. The walls should extend at least ten feet above the roof of the building which should be of sheet iron or steel with no ceiling. An expensive building is not needed to store cotton in but a fireproof building is an absolute necessity. The better the building the cheaper the insurance, the cheaper the insurance the lower the storage charges and the lower the storage charges the more cotton will be stored.

These warehouses must be mutual concerns, must be owned jointly by all those interested in cotton and cotton products. Bankers who lend money on cotton must have stock in it, merchants who buy and sell cotton goods, and in some places buy cotton, must have stock in it, manufacturers of cotton goods must have stock in it. Insurance men who insure the cotton must have stock in it and last, but not leaht the farmer who raises the cotton must have stock in it. To make the bonded warehouse a success the plan must be financially backed by all concerned. Then will all concerned be interested in the welfare of the warehouse. In mutual ownership is co-operation, otherwise jealousies may defeat the original purpose of building warehouses and the South, and every kind of business connected with the cotton industry in the South, will be made to suffer.

One of these warehouses should not be built in a town without fire protection. There are enough towns in North Carolina, and near enough together, that have adequate fire protection not to work a hardship on those who must haul their cotton to them for storage.

The plan for the government to buy the surplus crop is not feasible because the government would then be discriminating against the rest of the nation. The plan to burn the three million surplus bales sounds feasible, but the man who owns the cotton and must stand the loss will not think so. The plan to reduce the acreage is an absolute impossibility with this year's crop and how could a plan like that be enforced? There are men mean enough who if they thought their neighbor was going to reduce his acreage would add to theirs inorder to take advantage of the higher prices resulting from the short crop.

It is evident that the only workable plan so far advocated is the bonded warehouse system and this system having been accepted by the government is certainly the system for the South to adopt, for it is from the government alone that the South is going to get money with which to tide over this crisis. But we cannot wait always to adopt it and begin work on it. This year's crop is ready to go to gin and when it comes from gin there must be some place to store it, and if our warehouses are not built the South stands to lose the difference. The time has come for the sound of voices to cease and the sound of the hammer and theslush-sluah of the mortar beg to be heard if this section is to hold its own with the rest of the nation against the war conditions.

The government is sympathetic and has certainly shown its desire to aid all sections of the Union to meet this crisis an dthe people of the South must stop looking upon this section as the only sufferer as a result of the war in Europe because the rest of the nation is suffering as much as we are. But unless we aid ourselves we will suffer more than the rest because they are co-operating with the government in preparing to meet the situation with a solid front, while here in the South we ere still talking, talking, talking when we should be busy carrying out the plan already accepted by the Government as one upon which financial aid can be extended.

The metings called in Washington by the Treasury Department were sufficient for the present. The plan was put forward there and accepted. Then came the time for the warehouse building, and while it was building and after it was completed would have been sufficient time for other meetings such are farmers, manufacturers and governors.

The eyes of the world are upon the United States and the world depends upon us to relieve this paralyzed situation of commerce and trade, but unless the entire nation, not Congress, not the Senate, not President Wilson, but the entire nation—every section, North, East, South and West, every man, woman and child in the United States co-operates with each other to bring about better conditions we cannot give to the world what they want.

The thought of every American must be turned to his own country's welfare, regardless of the outcome of the gigantic strife in Europe, and unless such is the case when the war is over the United States will be no better off than those nations now at war.

The people of the South must lock arms with the government in its effort to aid us to care for our bumper cotton crop just as the people of the West must co-operate with the government in relieving the situation brought on by the inability to ship wheat and meat to Europe, or anywhere else for that matter. Co-operation is the keynote to the situation so far as the United States is concerned and each section while attempting to relieve its own bad conditions must not forget that other sections have conditions just as bad and must be ready to aid in their removal. The United States Government stands ready to aid all sections. Absolutely impartial in his dealings, President Wilson has done his best for the South as he has done his best for the wheat and for the financial district, and it certainly is up to all these sections to hold up his hands in seeing that America benefits as best she can from the European trouble. The South can aid—but not with speech-making. Our prosperity today depends more upon brick and mortar than upon oratory and upon hearty co-operation with the government rather than upon conferences.

Is the South going to stand still and wait for the Government to do its work? Then the work of the South will not be done. The Government has done its part by us and it is now up to us to cut out the talk and build warehouses or pay for the neglect.

American owned ships are going to sail the high seas and American products are going to be sold the world over. Is American cotton and cotton goods going to be part of this huge cargo which the American merchant marine is going to take abroad? Our manufacturers must prepare to enlarge their plants and to handle the surplus millions of bales of cotton that are going to be thrown back on the American market, our Government already is preparing a merchant marine to carry this cloth to those nations and peoples needing it and the world is looking to us for it.

If the South takes prompt action upon the cotton situation and shows that it means business in co-operating with the Government in this crisis the Government will be more willing to aid us to dispose of our cotton and our cloth, but if we fail in this warehouse proposition the Government is through with us and all our work, our talk and our conferences will be heaped upon our own heads and there will be no escaping the burden.

Immediate action should be taken, not to call a meeting to talk over the plan, but to organize a company for the prompt erection of a warehouse capable of holding enough cotton to count and of such construction that the cheapest insurance possible can be had upon it. Then and then only can the South look to the Government with an expectant smile and receive its share of whatever good may come to America from the prevailing hostilities in Europe.

Hush talking, build warehouses, show the world that we live and prove to the American Government that its confidence has not been misplaced when money is offered to the South.

### GERMANY ACCEPTS PLAN.

**Of the United States for the Censorship of the Wireless.**

Washington, Aug. 30.—Germany virtually has accepted the plan of the United States for the enforcement of neutrality over wireless communication to belligerent countries. Though the Berlin foreign office has suggested slight modifications, the suggestion made by the Washington government two weeks ago in the main has been approved.

The plan permits the German embassy as well as the diplomatic representatives of other belligerents to send code messages by wireless, but American naval officers at all stations must be taken into the confidence of the senders to establish the neutral nature of communications.

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

# SPORTS

## IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES

### AMERICAN

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 38 | .681 |
| Boston | 66 | 49 | .574 |
| Washington | 61 | 55 | .526 |
| Detroit | 60 | 60 | .500 |
| New York | 55 | 64 | .482 |
| Chicago | 53 | 63 | .479 |
| St. Louis | 55 | 63 | .466 |
| Cleveland | 39 | 83 | .320 |

**RESULTS YESTERDAY.**

No games scheduled.

**WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.**

Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

### Four Clubs Clash For The Big Coin

**World Series Money and Honors Still Anybody's Among Leading Four.**

New York, August 30.—The remarkable four club struggle for the lead in the National League absorbed baseball attention throughout the week. St. Louis and Chicago added to the excitement caused by Boston's remarkable spurt to catch New York. The Cardinals drew so close at one period that it was possible for them to take the lead as the result of one day's play. Chicago also worked dangerously near.

As the new week opened, however, the fight for the leadership had narrowed for the moment at least to the Giants and Braves.

Today's games drove the two Western teams farther to the rear and left Boston and New York half a game apart, the Giants having the advantage. The Champions took a brace toward the end of the week. On the other hand a predicted break in Boston's winning career did not materialize, for the Braves have won their last three games. The prospects of a chance at world's series money and honors still are anybody's among the first four.

American League interest is confined ot struggles for position.

**CORRECTS AN ERROR.**

**Warsaw Correspondent Unintentionally Gave Wrong Impression.**

(Special Star Correspondence)

Warsaw, N. C., August 30.—It is with deep regret your correspondent has learned that he made a mistake in an article which was published in the Star under date of the 28 inst., in regard to building a new station at this place, and with pleasure takes this opportunity of correcting the same.

It was stated by your correspondent that the Atlantic Coast Line railroad would not build a station here at all, even though Mr. W. H. Newell, General Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, had repeatedly visited this town, and had stated that this town was in need of a new station as much as any town between Rocky Mount and Wilmington, but owing to the financial condition of the railroad, and the country in general the company had canceled all plans in regard to this place.

The matter was reported exactly as it was understood by your correspondent when it was discussed in a public meeting held here on Tuesday night. Mr. O. P. Middleton, preseident of the Chamber of Commerce, did not have the letter from Superintendent Newell, hence it was not read at the meeting, thus resulting in a misunderstanding on the part of some as to what the real import of Superintendent Newell's letter conveyed.

The letter did not come under your correspondent's eye until today, and desiring to treat the matter impartially, with justice to all concerned, your correspondent desires to make the correction, and to publish the letter from Superintendent Newell to Mr. Middleton the letter in full follows:

Rocky Mount, N. C., Aug. 20, 1914.
Mr. O. P. Middleton, Chairman,
Warsaw, N. C.,
My dear sir:

On account of the disturbed financial condition due to the European war, we are not in position just at this time to proceed with the work of station improvements at Warsaw, I am sure you will understand about the matter without having to go into details.

We expect to make these improvements at Warsaw, and you and the people may rest assured we will proceed with the work as soon as the financial condition clears up and our business again reaches a normal state.

The business and financial conditions are so unsettled at the present time, as indicated, we think it best to hold up on the matter at the present time. I feel sure you will see the reasonableness of our position in the matter.

Yours very truly,
(signed) W. H. NEWELL,
General Superintendent.

**OUTCOME OF WAKE COUNTY ELECTION IS DOUBTFUL.**

**Will Take Official Count of Vote to Decide Who Nominees Are.**

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30.—It will take the official count on Monday to determine just to whom the nominations for county offices in the Democratic primaries held Saturday have been given by the Wake county Democratic voters. It is conceded that J. H. Sears is renominated for his fifth term as sheriff of the county; that Millard Mial is rnominated for clerk of the county.

In the contest for register of deeds W. H. Sawyer, present city clerk, received almost double the vote of his closest opponent, Arch W. Wood, but out in the country precincts Mr. Wood developed such strength that he evidently overcame the city majority against him and it is expected that the canvass of returns tomorrow will show him to be the party nominee.

In the contest for treasurer, auditor and commissioner the fight has been close and until after the counting of the votes tomorrow no one will know the outcome.

### NATIONAL

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 63 | 50 | .558 |
| Boston | 63 | 51 | .553 |
| St. Louis | 64 | 57 | .529 |
| Chicago | 61 | 57 | .517 |
| Cincinnati | 54 | 62 | .466 |
| Philadelphia | 53 | 61 | .465 |
| Brooklyn | 53 | 62 | .461 |
| Pittsburgh | 47 | 66 | .416 |

**RESULTS YESTERDAY.**

At Chicago, 1; New York, 8.
At St. Louis, 0; Boston, 2.
At Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 4.
2nd: Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

**WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.**

New York at Pittsburg.

**GIANTS TAKE FINAL GAME FROM CUBS, EIGHT TO ONE.**

Chicago, Aug. 30.—In its final appearance of the season here New York today defeated Chicago, 8 to 1. Tesreau was in fine form and was given gilt edged support. Cheney, for Chicago, lasted but one inning, in which the league leaders scored four runs. Pierce, his successor, worked well for a few innings, but the easterners eventually resumed their bombardment and aided by errors, scored four more runs. Tesreau eased up in the ninth after two men were out and this saved Chicago from a shut-out. Saer doubled and Zimmerman followed with another, scoring Saer.

New York . . .400 021 001—8 13 0
Chicago . . . .000 000 001—1 8 4

Tesreau and Meyers and McLean; Cheney, Pierce and Archer.

**TYLER'S ONE-HIT GAME KEPT BRAVES IN RUNNING.**

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—George Tyler today yielded but one hit, a long single by Magee in the seventh inning, while Boston hit opportunely in the first and fifth innings and won the last game of the series with St. Louis, 2 to 0.

Boston . . . . 100 010 000—2 8 0
St. Louis . . . . 000 000 000—0 1 0

Tyler and Gowdy; Perdue and Snyder.

**DOOIN'S DAISIES TAKE TWO AND STEP UP A NOTCH.**

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Philadelphia won a double header from Cincinnati today, the first game 4 to 2 and the second, a ten-inning contest, 2 to 1. The second game was a pitchers' battle, Philadelphia finally winning out in the tenth inning on Becker's triple and Byrne's sacrifice hit.

Philadelphia . . . 000 000 040—4 6 0
Cincinnati . . . . 000 100 100—2 8 1

Alexander and William Killifer; Yingling, Schneider and Gonzales.

Second game—
Philadelphia . . 010 000 000 1—2 9 2
Cincinnati . . . 000 001 000 0—1 8 3

Marshall, Tincup and Wm. Killifer; Schneider and Gonzales.

### Many Matches In September

**AD. WOLGAST WILL ATTEMPT TO "COME BACK" LABOR DAY—OTHER BOUTS.**

That the annual fall revival in the boxing game is near at hand is manifest from the activity of promoters in the various fist centers and from the further fact that a number of important matches already have been arranged and will be staged at various dates during the coming month. Among the battles listed to date are the following:

**August 31.**

Willis Jones vs. Bryon Downey, 10 rounds, at Columbus, Ohio.

**September 1.**

Harlem Tommy Murphy vs. Frankey Callahan, 10 rounds ,at New York city.

**September 2.**

Tommy Bibbons vs. Bert Fagan, 10 rounds, at Hudson, Wis.

**September 3.**

Carl Morris vs. Fred McKay, 10 rounds, at Dallas, Tex.

Knockout Mars vs. George Chancy, 10 rounds, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charley White vs. Danny O'Brien, 10 rounds, at Denver, Colo.

**September 7.**

Ad Wolgast vs. Tommy Gary, 10 rounds, at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Matt Brock vs. Cal Delaney, 15 rounds, at Canton, Ohio.

Earl Williams vs. Dick Stosh, 12 rounds, at Canton, Ohio.

Leach Cross vs. Johnny Tillmann, 10 rounds, at Hudson, Wis.

Joe Rivers vs. Willie Beecher, 20 rounds, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank Jeperson vs. Young Williams, 10 rounds, at Evansville, Ind.

Tommy Gavigan vs. Leo Houck, 12 rounds, at Youngstown, Ohio.

Phil Brock vs. Tommy Murphy, 10 rounds, at Erie, Pa.

Sammy Robideau vs. Ray Temple, 10 rounds, at Superior, Wis.

Al Norton vs. Jim Flynn, 10 rounds, at Kansas City, Mo.

**September 9.**

George Chip vs. Billy Murray, 20 rounds, at San Francisco, Cal.

**September 10.**

Steve Ketchell vs. Joe Sherman, 8 rounds, at Battle Creek, Mich.

**September 22.**

Johnny Kilbane vs. Johnny Dundee, 20 rounds, at Los Angles, Cal.

### RESULTS YESTERDAY.

**Southern League.**

At New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 3. (9 innings.)
At Mobile, 2; Nashville, 0.
2nd: Mobile, 2; Nashville, 3.
At Montgomery, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
2nd: Montgomery, 6; Chattanooga, 3.
At Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 2.
2nd: Memphis, 0; Birmingham, 6.

**American Association.**

At Louisville, 10-5; Kansas City, 4-7.
At Cleveland, 6-6; St. Paul, 0-2.
At Columbus, 2-6; Minnepaolis, 7-8.
At Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

### FEDERAL

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 66 | 52 | .559 |
| Chicago | 64 | 52 | .552 |
| Baltimore | 60 | 53 | .541 |
| Buffalo | 57 | 56 | .504 |
| Brooklyn | 57 | 56 | .504 |
| Kansas City | 57 | 62 | .479 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 65 | .449 |
| Pittsburgh | 47 | 65 | .420 |

**RESULTS YESTERDAY.**

At St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 3.
AtKansas City, 6; Indianpolis, 4.
2nd: Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 1.

**WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.**

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Pittsburg.

**KANSAS CITY FEDS. TAKE BOTH GAMES.**

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Kansas City today won a double header from Indianapolis, 6 to 4 and 6 to 1.

Indianapolis . . .100 000 030—4 11 1
Kansas City . . . 100 104 00*—6 8 1

Billiard, Whitehouse, Mullin and Rariden; Johnson and Easterly.

Second game—
Indianapolis . . . 000 001 000—1 6 2
Kansas City . . . 200 202 00*—6 13 2

Kaiserling and Hariden; Stone and Easterly, Enzenroth.

**THIRTEEN INNING GAME GOES TO CHIFEDS.**

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Chicago won from St. Louis today, 3 to 1, in a 13-inning game.

Chicago . . . 000 010 000 000 2—3 7 3
St. Louis . . . 100 000 000 000 0—1 8 3

Lange and Wilson; Herbert, Groom, Davenport, Keupper and Simon.

### Southern Race Still Unchanged

**AS THE END NEARS, NO CLUB HAS ANY DECIDED ADVANTAGE.**

Atlanta, August 30.—None of the clubs in the Southern Association change position during the week just closed. Birmingham still is leading, after winning six, losing one and tying one of the eight games played. New Orleans, in second place, won four and lost two and now is only two games from the front. Mobile had an even break winning three and losing three while Atlanta, lost in the first division ,won four of its seven games played.

As the end of the season approaches it cannot be said that any club has a decided advantage in the race for pennant honors. The good form shown by Birmingham during the two past week, make it the strong contender.

**THUNDER SHOWERS PREDICTED.**

**Weather Man Says We Are to Have More Rnd Weather in This Section.**

Washington, Aug. 30.—Thunder showers during much of the week in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the extreme southwest, is the forecast by the weather bureau today. Temperatures will be somewhat higher early in the week, over the central portions of the country and during the latter half of theweek will increase over the West generally. No tropical disturbance is indicated.

### How They Stand

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 78 | 54 | .591 |
| New Orleans | 73 | 55 | .570 |
| Mobile | 72 | 61 | .541 |
| Atlanta | 67 | 57 | .540 |
| Nashville | 67 | 65 | .507 |
| Chattanooga | 63 | 70 | .474 |
| Memphis | 66 | 75 | .468 |
| Montgomery | 48 | 87 | .356 |

**SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 39 | 21 | .650 |
| Charleston | 38 | 23 | .623 |
| Columbus | 33 | 28 | .541 |
| Savannah | 30 | 29 | .508 |
| Augusta | 29 | 33 | .468 |
| Columbia | 27 | 36 | .429 |
| Macon | 24 | 33 | .421 |
| Jacksonville | 22 | 39 | .361 |

**VIRGINIA LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norfolk | 40 | 22 | .645 |
| Roanoke | 31 | 25 | .554 |
| Richmond | 29 | 29 | .500 |
| Petersburg | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Newport News | 26 | 34 | .433 |
| Portsmouth | 22 | 34 | .393 |

**NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | 66 | 43 | .606 |
| Charlotte | 65 | 46 | .586 |
| Winston | 61 | 44 | .581 |
| Raleigh | 44 | 65 | .404 |
| Greensboro | 43 | 65 | .398 |
| Asheville | 46 | 75 | .380 |

Don't miss the Combination Auction Sale Tuesday. (advertisement.)

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

## THEATRICAL

Gather round us, friends, while we unfold to you some of the big things in store for you during the coming week, opening today with a hurrah bill that will beat everything else in sight—and out of sight, too. Where? you ask. Oh, we almost forgot that, but, anyway, you would have known after reading over the delectable menu in store for you at Wilmington's select amusement place, the ever popular Bijou, this afternoon and tonight.

Heading the mammoth program is the second and concluding part of that special dramatic subject which was started last Monday, "The Voice at the Telephone." This is in two full reels, and is rousing and interesting from the very start. One of the notable features is a good insight into the methods employed by big city police in worming out confessions from those suspected of crime, known as "The Third Degree." This is one of the most highly dramatic incidents ever seen in a movie, and will make you hold your breath. The telephone girl comes in and identifies the real criminal over the wire, and all is cleared up. It's one of the greatest four-reel dramas ever staged, and the concluding two reels today are even better than the beginning.

And, oh, yes, there's another treat of equal significance on for today. Warren Kerrigan comes to the front in one of his notable dramatic productions, "Out of the Valley." This is a full reel subject, and with the leading role in the hands of the peerless Kerrigan, it will be well worth seeing. He is supported by such stars as Vera Sisson and George Periolat, and several other notables.

A rousing Joker comedy is "What Happened to Schultz," and features the peerless actor of comedy, Max Asher.

The bill concludes with a notable comedy, offering in a Nestor "Detective Dan Cupid," in which are featured those stars, Victoria Forde and Eddie Lyons. Note the quality as well as the quantity of today's bill!

**Biggest Week at Grand.**

What without doubt is going to be the biggest "movie" week for the people of Wilmington opens this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and, of course, the Grand Theatre is the place. The Grand is always ahead of all others, and is constantly doing the big thing. This week is what can well be termed a daily all-star show, because the Grand has reached far and spent money in lavish manner to present the peole of Wilmington with a week that is crowded and that glitters with the cream of the latest moving picture creations. Every day there will be nothing but stars, while tomorrow (mark this well) the wonderful, costly 6-reel film, "The Princess of Bagdad," the latest and most sensational thing in an Arabian Nights story, and with clever Helen Gardner in the principal role, will be offered. There will be something equally as glorious Wednesday, a big surprise show, and Thursday will come the superb New York dramatic hit, "Brewster's Millions," and don't miss this real and rare Broadway show.

But today's bill. Ah, that's one of the finest, and is of blue ribbon calibre all the way through. Leading the joy riding is Edison's sensational and brilliant two-part success, "In the Shadow of Disgrace," said to be the most gripping dramatic story ever flashed on a screen. Mabel Trunnelle appears in the stellar role, supported by such well known folks as Yale Benner, Bigelow Cooper and Herbert Prior.

The greatest laugh film in the "biz" is also a headliner today. It is Kalem's "Rube, the Interloper," and what two actresses do to the poor hayseed, who butts in, is a plenty. It is a howl all the way through, and the noted comedian, John E. Brennan, appears as "Rube." Ruth Roland is also in the cast.

The freshest Hearst-Selig Pictorial Review is also on for today, vividly depicting the latest current events, and such a film is much in demand on account of the present war times. Bear in mind, too, that the Grand is the solid comfort spot of Wilmington.

Tuesday is the day of the Combination Auction Realty Sale. Commences 10:00 A. M. (advertisement.)

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

**Atlantic Coast Line**

"The Standard Railroad of the South."

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.
—from—
WILMINGTON

NEW YORK ... ... ... ... ...$26.00
PHILALELPHIA ... ... ... ... 22.50
BALTIMORE ... ... ... ... ... 18.00
WASHINGTON ... ... ... ... ... 16.00
On sale Daily until September 30, limited returning October 31.

DETROIT, MICH... ... ... ...$29.75
On sale August 27, 28, 29 and 30, limited returning September 15.

LOUISVILLE, KY ... ... ... ...$30.55
On ale August 28, 29 and 30; limited returning September 8.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. ... ... ...$10.90 $12.15
On sale August 28, 29, 30 and 31st, limited returning September 7th.

PHILADELPHIA, PA ... ... ...$18.00
On sale September 5, 6, 7 and 8 limited returning September 18.

RICHMOND, VA ... ... ... ...$10.70
On sale September 6 and 7, limited returning September 16.

BALTIMORE, MD... ... ... ...$14.05
On sale September 5, 3 and 10, limited returning September 19.

BOSTON, MASS. (All Rail)... ...$30.80
Via New York and Steamer ...$29.60
On sale September 11, 12 and 13, limited returning September 24.

DALLAS, TEX. ... ... ... ... ...$40.75
On ale Sept. 18, 19 and 20, limited returning October 2.

RICHMOND, VA. ... ... ... ...$8.10
On sale October 10, 11 and 12, limited returning October 20.

ATLANTA, GA. ... ... ... ...$13.85
On sale October 4, 5 and 6, limited returning October 17.
On sale October 12, 13 and 14, limited returning October 24.
On sale November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, limited returning November 23.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. ... ... ...$35.60
On sale October 17 and 18, limited returning October 31.

Summer Excursion Tickets are on sale to Many Mountain, Lake, Seashore and Pleasure Resorts.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

**ATLANTIC COAST LINE**

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective June 1, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

| DEPARTURES: | TO AND FROM | ARRIVALS: |
|---|---|---|
| No. 90. ! 3:40 A.M. | Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 3:40 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M. | No. 91. a 1:15 A.M. |
| No. 51. * 5:25 A.M. | Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M. | No. 50. *12:45 A.M. |
| No. 64. ! 5:50 A.M. | Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations. | No. 65. ! 6:15 P.M. |
| No. 48. * 8:30 A.M. | Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service. | No. 49. * 6:05 P.M. |
| No. 53. * 8:45 A.M. | Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford, commencing June 15. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Greensboro. | No. 52. * 8:05 P.M. |
| No. 62. ! 3:25 P.M. | Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations. | No. 63. !12:50 P.M. |
| No. 57. * 6:20 P.M. | Chadbourn, Florence, Conway and Intermediate stations. | No. 58. * 9:55 A.M. |
| No. 55. * 3:45 P.M. | Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta and between Florence and Columbia. | No. 54. *12:50 P.M. |
| No. 59. * 6:30 P.M. | Fayetteville and Intermediate stations. | No. 60. *10:15 A.M. |
| No. 42. * 6:45 P.M. | Goldsboro, Richmond Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk. | No. 41. *10:00 A.M. |
| No. 68. b7:30 P.M. | Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations. | No. 69. b 10:15 A.M. |

* Daily. ! D Daily except Sunday. b Sunday only. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 100.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**ATLANTA**
THROUGH
**Sleeping Cars**
*Of All Steel Construction*
Via the
**ATLANTIC COAST LINE**
*The Standard Railroad of the South*

Lv. WILMINGTON Daily 3.45 P. M.
Ar. FLORENCE 7.30 P. M.
Lv. FLORENCE 7.55 P. M.
Ar. AUGUSTA 1.40 A. M.
Ar. ATLANTA 6.00 A. M.

Passengers by this route destined to points beyond Atlanta, have the advantage of an earlier arrival, thereby making certain WESTERN CONNECTIONS, and those for Atlanta proper may remain in sleeper until 7:00 A. M.

*PHONE 160*

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**"ASK THOSE WHO USE IT"**

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," said a wise man. We believe him, and so do you, but do you practice your convictions? With all the known methods of sanitation at your command, and a strict adherence to them, you are then sometimes sick. Did you ever seriously question why? Perhaps it is the Ice you are using. Be certain that it is not. Use Plate Ice. No serious consequences.

WHOLESOME SANITARY ECONOMIC

**PLATE ICE COMPANY**

'Phones 695 and 696. 5—7—9 Orange St.

**PERFECT BEAUTY**

is impossible where there is imperfect teeth. In fact we might go farther and say that no beauty at all is possible under such circumstances.

OUR DENTAL WORK

will do more for your appearance than any toilet preparation.
Better have us examine your teeth and make them presentable.
Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.
Painless Extraction of Teeth.

**DR. CULBRETH'S Dental Parlors**

'PHONE 608. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**
Premier Carrier of the South

CHANGE IN WINSTON-SALEM-RALEIGH PULLMAN CAR LINE.

Effective Friday, June 12, 1914, the present Winston-Salem-Raleigh Pullman Car Line will be changed to Winston-Salem - Beaufort - Morehead City Pullman Car Line for the Summer Season, and will continue in effect until Saturday, August 22, 1914.

For further information, reservations, etc., communicate with
J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

**New Sleeping Car Line**

—BETWEEN—
WILMINGTON AND ATLANTA
(Daily)
—VIA—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
"The Progressive Railway of the South"
Quickest Time via Shortest Route
Effective May 1, 1914.

Lv Wilmington .....5:00 P. M.
Ar Atlanta .....6:20 A. M.
Lv Atlanta .....9:55 P. M.
Ar Wilmington .....11:55 A. M.

E. E. HUNTER, D. F. A.,
Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

**TO THE BEACH**
**Suburban Schedule**
**In Effect Saturday, June 6, 1914**

**WEEK-DAYS**

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach |
|---|---|
| 6:25 A. M. | 6:05 A. M. |
| 6:55 A. M. | 7:10 A. M. |
| 7:25 A. M. | 7:40 A. M. |
| 8:00 A. M. | 8:15 A. M. |
| and every half hour thereafter until | and every half hour thereafter until |
| 5:30 P. M. | 5:45 P. M. |
| 6:10 P.M. | 6:25 P. M. |
| 6:30 P. M. | 6:50 P.M. |
| and every half hour thereafter until | 7:15 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until |
| 11:00 P. M. | 11:45 P. M. |
| 12:00 P. M. | |

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

**FREIGHT**

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach. |
|---|---|
| 6:00 A. M. | 7:15 A. M. |
| 9:30 A. M. | 12:15 P. M. |
| 3:30 P. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 7:00 P. M. | 8:15 P. M. |

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M.; and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

**SUNDAYS**

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach |
|---|---|
| 7:00 A. M. | 7:15 A. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | 7:45 A. M. |
| and every half hour thereafter until | 9:15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter, until |
| 11:00 P. M. | 11:45 P.M. |
| 12:00 P. M. | |

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

**FREIGHT**

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach |
|---|---|
| 11:00 A. M. | 12:15 P. M. |

Freight Depot Open: 10 to 11 A.M.

Telephone 667 for information about train movements and matters connected with Railway department.

**SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY**

"The Progressive Railway of the South."

Bulletin of Special Rates in Effect Daily
Limited returning to October 31st.

WASHINGTON... ... ... ... ...$16.00
BALTIMORE ... ... ... ... ... 18.00
PHILADELPHIA ... ... ... ... 22.80
NEW YORK ... ... ... ... ...$26.00
Summer Excursion fares are on sale to all Principal Mountain and Seashore Resorts.

RALEIGH, N. C. ... ... ... ...$4.20
On sale August 23, 24, 25, 26, limited returning August 29th.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. ... ... ...$35.60
On ale October 17 and 18, limited returning October 31.

DETROIT, MICH ... ... ... ...$29.75
On sale August 27, 28 and 29, limited returning September 15.

LOUISVILLE, KY. ... ... ... ...$30.55
On sale August 28, 29 and 30, limited returning September 8.

BALTIMORE, MD. ... ... ... ...$14.05
On sale September 5, 8 and 10, limited returning September 19.

DALLAS, TEX. ... ... ... ... ...$40.75
On sale Sept. 18, 19 and 20, limited returning October 2.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. ... ... ...$18.00
On sale September 5, 6 and 7, limited returning September 18.

RICHMOND, VA. ... ... ... ...$10.70
On sale September 6 and 7, limited returning September 16.

BOSTON, MASS. (all rail) ... ...$30.80
Via New York and Steamer..$29.60
On sale September 11, 12 and 13, limited returning September 24.

RICHMOND, VA. ... ... ... ...$8.10
On sale October 10, 11, 12, limited returning October 20th.

ATLANTA, GA. ... ... ... ...$13.85
On sale October 4, 5, 6, limited returning October 17th.

ATLANTA, GA. ... ... ... ...$13.85
On sale October 13 and 14, limited returning October 24.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. ... ... ...$35.60
On sale October 17 and 18, limited returning October 31.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**
Premier Carrier of the South.

LOW ROUND TRIP SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS NOW ON SALE TO

**"Land of the Sky"**

Asheville, Waynesville, Toxaway, Hendersonville, Brevard, Hot Springs. And All Other Western North Carolina Points.

Spend your vacation in the Cool Mountains of Western North Carolina.

Week-end and Sunday Excursion round trip tickets on sale to Morehead City, Beaufort, Wrightsville, Wilmington, and various other Summer Resorts.

For illustrated booklets, complete detailed information, ask your agent, or communicate with
O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

**Big Labor Day Excursion**

From
Wilmington and Intermediate Points
To
NEWBERN
Monday, September 7th.
Via the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.

Round trip only $2.25.
Separate cars for white and colored passengers.
A delightful trip.
Train leaves Union Station at 7:00 A. M.
Will leave New Bern at 8:00 P. M.

T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
THOS. H. KNIGHT,
Advertising Distributor.
Wilmington, North Carolina.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the city at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months; $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 51. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

The price of silver has gonedown, so now is the time to lay in a stock.

America for us. We saw it first, but it doesn't matter how long ago we first saw it.

Never guarantee anybody's neutrality. They might do something to get you into trouble.

We don't know how it originated, but "calling for the calf rope" is a good way to express it when the jig's up.

The encircling gloom will encircle them all—the vanquished and the victors. There will be woe enough for all.

Fifteen thousand men are building subways in New York. Men at work are assets. Men at war are "cannon fodder," as Napoleon called them.

A man can keep from putting his foot in it if he acts with prudence, but he often socks it in so deep that even his friends cannot get him out of a hole.

It should not be overlooked that on Friday Austria declared war on Belgium. That is a formality that Belgium has not been used to seeing during these war times. No doubt Austria's courtesy will be appreciated.

Japan indicates that she would like for her operations in German China to be carried out without any disorderly conduct on the part of the Germans at Kiao Chow. She wants her part of it to be just as nice as possible.

What the army standing at Armageddon needs to learn is discipline. They refused to obey the chief and swallow his dictation without squirming. The Colonel will begin to think the "rank and file" is altogether too rank.

We are reminded that both the Germans and Russians are tking Horace Greeley's advice "Go West, young man." The Germans are pressing on to the West after the French and the Russians are coming West after the Germans.

A man with the initiative can start something but along comes the purloiner of credit and gets away with it. Some men may start off with a good thing but they are overtaaken by others who get in the push and shove it along as theirs.

The greatest nation on earth is serenely tranquil. This is the world's peaceful giant, and we must maintain towards all the European combatants the friendly attitude that will enable us to go forward with the olive branch when the time comes.

A man can paw up the earth for a while but he can't paw it up all the time. The real artist who stays in to the finish is the one who slinks ducks his way along a career against which the antagonism is mild. Rough neckers sooner or later get it in the neck.

American Minister Whitlock, at Brussels, is getting credit for some bumptious talk to the German general who was in command when the city was taken. Mr. Whitlock, it is reported, "sent Secretary Gibson to demand assurances that the food supply of the inhabitants would not be cut off." It is further stated that "he told the German commander that the American government would hold him personally responsible for any ill treatment of the inhabitants." We don't believe he was so undiplomatic and amateurish. Talk about holding a German general "personally responsible" was the same kind of twaddle we handed over to Huerta if he didn't salute the flag. Meanwhile, the old Indian took his personality off where we couldn't get his personal goat. We ought not to get the "personally responsible" gesture mixed up in our diplomacy. It will make people laugh when they know very well we cannot hold anybody in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria or Russia "personally responsible."

## PRESSING RAPIDLY TOWARDS PARIS.

The Associated Press was correct in its forecast on Saturday that all eyes are now on Paris. That view was based upon the fact that there is no power to stay the triumphant advance of the German hosts. It comports with the London dispatch in this morning's Star stating that a dispatch from Amiens to the London Times says that "since Monday morning last the Germans advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British any moments of rest."

We may judge of the rapidity of the Germans' advance when we recall that in Friday's Star the announcement was made that the Germans had captured Lille, in the northeastern part of France, near the Belgian frontier, 130 miles from Paris. Now they are reported near Amiens, which is about midway between Lille and Paris. Amiens is about 60 miles from Paris, so that we see that since Thursday the invaders fought their way and marched nearly 60 miles in three days.

It seems incredible that an army can fight and march twenty miles a day, when it is taken into consideration that it has to drag heavy artillery and wagon trains in its wake. Evidently, the German army which is approaching Paris from the northeast is the one which overwhelmed the strong fortifications at Namur and moved on over into France and captured Lille. The Belgian army, which had to abandon Namur, fell back towards France and joined the French and British allies. With all the German forces contracted in their front, the troops of the three allied forces have been pressed back and flanked to the northeast.

From Amiens it is only about twenty miles to the first defense fortifications encircling Paris, which is twenty or more miles inside the main circle. Thus we see that unless the invaders are checked they will encircle Paris and begin the siege before many days. Ten miles a day for the Germans would drive the allies into Paris defenses in five days. Five miles a day would put them there in twelve days. If they go forward three or four miles a day, it would be remarkable progress. It is safe to calculate that in 15 to 20 days the Germans will be hammering at the gates of the French capital, with the "girdle of iron" gradually circling the city for the siege. The length of that depends on how much food there is in Paris to feed its people and sustain the fighters who will man the defenses.

Once swung around Paris, the Germans may fight as it suits them, or starve Paris into surrender. They may even storm the Parisian defenses, but it must be at fearful cost. Whatever takes place within the "iron circle" and inside the doomed capital of France, the world will have cause to shudder over the eventualities of slaughter and starvation.

We only refer here to the movement of the German right. If the center and left wing proceed as rapidly as the right, the "iron circle" will soon be formed, but the further advance of the whole circle depends on whether all the German corps can rapidly consolidate and close in on the outer lines of defense.

We judge from the Amiens dispatch this morning that the British troops are opposing the right wing of the invaders. We don't know what kind of support they have had from the French and Belgians, but for about twelve days they have stood the onslaught of the Germans. Their heroism and fighting qualities have been proved, and if the day is lost to France it will not be cause for British shame. The comparatively few British troops in the fight have won fame for their country, and the only possible cause for Britain's shame is that she should expect so much from a mere handful of magnificent soldiers. Every drop of British blood spilled in Belgium and France outweighs any of the possible shame that Premier Acquith dreads about the final result.

## IMPOTENCE OF PROTECTION FOR SHIPPING.

The Republicans are trying to entertain us with the idea that they would like to get into power so they can restore the American merchant marine. They are endeavoring to create the belief that the Democrats cannot be depended upon to succeed along that line.

All a man who has been up a tree looking on for many years has to do is to laugh—just simply laugh at the Republicans. All the maritime interests of this country were committed to the hands of the Republican party in 1860. All the smart legislation affecting shipping passed by Republicans stands today. The ten years of Democratic administration never interfered with the maritime measures of Republicanism. Laws were passed by Republican Congresses to "protect" American shipping and shipbuilding. Laws were passed to prevent foreign ships from carrying coastwise trade, thus establishing a monopoly for American ships carrying cargoes from one American port to another.

Meanwhile, the American merchant marine practically disappeared from the ocean, so far as the foreign trade is concerned, war or no war. The American merchant marine went by the board, while Republican laws prohibited the operation of ships built abroad. All ships running under the American flag had to be built in the United States. American carrying companies could not invest their money in the purchase of foreign built ships and thus extend the commerce of the country. That made for more monopoly for American shipping and shipbuilding as well. Meanwhile the country has been doing its export business in foreign ships and paying big water freights to England, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Belgium, Norway and every foreign nation that has a steamer on the ocean.

The Republicans are beauts! If we had a merchant marine and wanted it put out of business, we would turn it over to the G. O. P. If there is anything it does not know anything about it is building up a merchant marine. It seems, on the contrary, that during the past fifty years it has shown us how not to have any worth the name. The present war in Europe shows that Republican ism went out of business in 1912, leaving us to depend on foreign ships.

The fact is, "protection" for American shipping has demonstrated its absolute impotence. Even the Democratic Congress, passed laws giving more "privilege," and even graft, to American shipping. Democratic laws now in force enable American shippers to get a tariff rebate on imports brought here in American bottoms, and the Democratic Congress even violated a treaty with Great Britain in an effort to give American ships the advantage of free tolls through the Panama Canal. The free toll clause of the Panama Canal act had to be repealed because John Bull had our hands tied on that proposition.

The Democrats really have been doing exactly what the Republicans did for American shipping. They have added to its privilege and protection, or tried to do it, and the truth is American shipping already is more entrenched behind protection than every other interest. Yet it wants more. It wants a subsidy. We are sorry, but positively we cannot trust the Republican party to build up a merchant marine. A trial extending over fifty years is the limit for that outfit on the shipping proposition.

If the Democrats cannot do any better than the Republicans have done the American merchant marine will have to go into the hands of a receiver. The Democrats have been in power about two years and are trying to do something for American shipping. They will do it if they are given time. If they don't do it, we certainly cannot give the Republicans another chance to make a miserable failure.

Meanwhile, it is only fair to the Republicans to give them a chance to parade their merchant marine through the Panama Canal so gentlemen from Missouri can get glimpse of it.

## NEUTRALITY DOES NOT SAVE.

Under certain circumstances, neutrality does not save any country that is not able to take care of itself. Even if as great country as the United States earnestly desires to be strictly neutral it will have its neutrality put to the test on numerous occasions.

Belgium's supposed neutrality was violated by Germany as a matter of prime necessity. From a humane point of view the invasion of Belgium appeared to be a ruthless violation of a peaceful people's rights,, but from a military point of view it was a piece of strategy that would have been justifiable on the part of either the allies or the Germans. Indeed, there is no humaneness in war. It is the supreme height of brutality, always emphasizing the ruthless and brutal adage, "Might makes right."

It was difficult for Belgium to be neutral. It was impossible to permit it to be neutral, if it so desired. However, Belgium was more than a buffer state. Her strong fortifications at Namur and Liege were as much for the protection of France as they were for Belgium. Those defences in their position as menaces, invited attack, but Belgium's mobilization and her practical alliance with France aroused the distrust that made her the first object of attack. Pity poor Belgium, but the grim and brutal necessities of war know no neutrality!

Norway, Sweden and Denmark are neutrals, but unfortunately their position on the North Sea and the Baltic will not permit them to enjoy the benefit of neutrality. In fact, their neutrality is disregarded by the allies. These North Sea and Baltic countries find it necessary to buy grain and flour to feed their millions of people, but these neutrals are denied that neutral right. They could easily buy great stocks of food stuffs and do a landslide business with Germany just across the Baltic. Hence, the allies have notified the United States that grain, flour and food stuffs shipped to those countries in their own ships will be seized as contraband.

The United States banked on doing commerce with the neutral countries of Europe, but we see how thetyrannical necessities of war even make it impossible for neutrals to have their commercial rights respected.

It would seem, as neutrals, the United States, Norway, Sweden and Denmark were within their right to exchange commodities and engage in commerce, but the war dogs growl "no." It is hard on us as sellers, but is harder on the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes, but the same necessity which made Germany invade Belgium justified the interference of the allies with the commerce of neutrals, when that unrestricted commerce possibly means a source of supplies for the armies of Germany.

Neutrals have to put up with a whole lot of things because of the life and death necessities of war, and as it happens that in such a gigantic conflict as the present European war, all the people of the world have to suffer thier proportion of hardships in greater or less measure. Neutrals have to grin and bear it, and we guess it is a long ways better than wanting to do any fighting about it.

South Carolina is undergoing a new era of reconstruction. Some thirty years ago some reform may have been needed, but it did not need the dose of "refawm" it got stuck to it. The Palmetto State now has a chance to reform "refawn." The South Carolina press can prove a mighty factor in eradicating the fastionalism that has been rampant in that State for years, but it will never do it so long as the papers of the State hand out extreme and denunciatory views that fan and keep alive the factionalism they should aim to destrop by using ordinary common sense.

Because Switzerland, the land of scenery, is a buffer State, she is about to bankrupt herself on account of mobilizing an army of 300,000 men from 18 to 42 years old. If the Swiss prefer to be let alone they should disband. Otherwise, their little army might be arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

A young man from Charlotte was arrested in Wilmington on the charge of having deserted his wife and children. He was held there for several days, then discharged, because the wife could not send money sufficient to pay the expenses of bringing him to Charlotte. The Wilmington Star elaborates the incident as one of the sort which "cause many to deplore the apparent lack of confidence in the righteousness of the legal processes in this State's judicial proceedings." As The Star views it, "it does not require even mediocre intelligence, to say nothing of a keen sense of justice, to discern that in the proceedings just described there was a flagrant lack of the exercise of the elementary principles of justice—a wronged woman being denied a hearing in court because by the wrong she suffered she is rendered unable to pay the expenses of the prosecution." The Star severely arraigns the system which makes such an injustice possible and hopes public sentiment will in time force the application of a remedy.—Charlotte Observer.

The cotton situation is inconvenient, but it is not nearly so desperate as the cotton growers imagine. The war will prevent a good deal of the usual exportation to Europe, but it will not prevent anything like all of it. The principal cotton buyer is England; the English ports are not likely to be closed; the sailings from our ports to England are fast becoming normal, and while there will be delay in shipments of both grain and cotton it is of incomparably greater importance to England to get the grain and cotton than it is to us to sell it. Two or three weeks more would not be a very great while to wait, and within that period either England will be crushed or our trade with that country will be going on much as usual. Besides the shipments to England, and a moderate amount to France, there is every reason to assume that our domestic mills will manufacture a great deal more cotton than ever before, and Japan is already in the market for a great quantity, counting upon supplying China with the goods usually sent from Europe. It would not hurt the country seriously to wait before taking extraordinary action until it is known better than it is now how extensive is the embargo to trade.—Philadelphia Record.

## HOLD COTTON FOR NEXT YEAR

To the Editor of the Star:

I can but notice that all the advice to the cotton farmers, emanating from the various conferences and from students of economy and finance, start usually somewhat like this: "If the farmers would agree to reduce their acreage," and then tell a great many nice things that would follow." It seems to me that is useless talk. If fertilizers mean anything to a cotton crop, and nothing less than a miracle can supply us with fertilizers for next year's cotton crop, then why not omit the "ifs" and "buts" and figure on a cetrainty, and say "Hold all of this year's crop you can, Mr. Cotton Farmer. You cannot produce the next so cheaply." Furthermore, the crop production of 1915 will be materially reduced, agreement or no agreement. No one would be gladder than I, to see the farmers agree, and it would help in a great many ways. But they ought not to let a non-agreement throw them into a panic. It ought to be accepted by farmers, financiers, and business men of all cleasses, mill men included, that if fertilizers increase the total yield of cotton, then the inability to get it would reduce that yield. Who doubts that inability? Who thinks that a bale of cotton in hand is not a good collateral for the next twelve months?

ZENE MOORE.

Whitakers, N. C., August 29.

## THE WAR AND SELF-PRESERVATION.

To the Editor of the Star:

Your editorial of the 28th headed, "Where Will We Come In?," is well taken.

"Our able and wise President is right to caution us not to indulge in heated discussions over the terrible war now raging in Europe, and for this nation to be strictly neutral. His policy in Mexico is now the admiration of the world and all political parties, and his desire for peace and strict neutrality is admirable.

At the same time, we must be just in our criticism and it is the duty of every American citizen to study the cause and the future effect of this great war, so as to safeguard his own country and home.

Civilization has advanced through periods of evolution, and this is a commercial period, and where greed dominates any nation, it leads to war.

Greed breeds jealousy, and jealousy destroys charity, the beautiful crown gem of peace and happiness.

Commercial greed is the real cause of this war, and the action of the Csar of Russia is mobilising his army started it.

England has for over a century dominated the seas, and has in this way wraped her flag around the world and does not want competition.

Any one who dares to compete is her commercial enemy, and there is no limit to what she will do to crush such competition.

We are safe at the moment, as we have no merchant marine to create jealousy, but we were suddenly awakened to the fact that we are helpless to distribute our surplus products when war is declared by foreign nations, and ocean trafic is blocked. Our vast surpuls of agricutural products are left on our wharves, or in the hands of our farmers to rot when a vast portion of the world's population is crying for bread, and clothing. As a neutral nation with a merchant marine, we could to day send out our wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, cotton and manufactured goods, and grow rich, with even peace, with the growing need of the other nations at all times, and especially so now in the time of war. We haven't enough ships to carry sufficient coal and fuel to feed our navy for a good days run, and these few now have to be used in doing our duty of first bringing our people out of the war zone, while our surplus crops are left to rot, and our whole financial and commercial system paralyzed. On the other hand, needed and essential comodities of imports are cut off, and on account of scarcity, are doubled and tribbled in price, while our own products are depressed to and below the cost of production, and hundreds of millions lost to our farmers and manufactures, our national wealth. This is a sorry plight for a nation, whose farm products this year are worth ten billions of dollars, and a national wealth of about one hundred and thirty billions, and all for the lack of a merchant marine and a first class navy.

We must not be greedy, which is the mother of jealousy, but we have an equal chance, and to do this we must have a merchant marine, and a navy to back it in time of danger, so that we will not be subject to the greed and whims of other powerful nations, who in their desire to crush some rival competition, can, over night, paralyze our whole agricultrial financial, and commercial system.

We have bragged about our great wealth and power, and have been asleep in the lap of our immaginary greatness, but we woke up a few mornings ago, and found that we were whipped before breakfast, at least commercially, and it would be the same in case of a sudden war. It takes time to build ships, make arms and train an army, and if any great power, or certainly two such as England and Japan should at any moment (and it would be a moment we were not dreaming of, like the present war and Japan's stroke at Russia) decide to curtail our power commercially, or acquire a footing on our Territory on the West, they could do it before we could get together a single army corps at the point of attack. Our navy would be useless except as a land battery, with no colliers or transports without our vast seacoast the enemy would choose the point of attact not guarded.

All nations laughed at our battleships' recent tour around the wold followed by colliers and supply ships, floating foreign flags.

Few people know the demand now lodged in Washington by Japan in regard to our alien laws, and they are now hotly demanding a satisfactory reply, and their papers are full of such as the following talk.

The Osaka Manichi had this to say: "What kind of an answer does the United States intend to offer us, relative to the California question? Days have passed, and we nave shown every courtesy, expressing our desire for an amicable setlement. If the United States does not retract her course she means to insult us. Even little Greece shows a detemination to meet in a manly way the anti-Greek movement in Turkey. Weak as Japan is, does she possess the spirit of the Greek?"

The Tokio Journal also says: "The present situation with regard to California reminds us of a page in our history half a century ago, when we were unable to controll the southern provincial clans from insulting and injuring the foreigner, that the United States did not hesitate to bombard our ports., Would the Washington Government allow Japan to ignore its authority and handle the California situation much as the United States handled the Japanese situation half a century ago?"

That confronts us now. England is her ally for offensive and defensive warfare, and has already swung her into line of battle against the white race, and against her own blood and kin.

What is now hapening to Germany can happen to us. Germany, through the inteligence and integrity of her industrious and scientific people, grew into commercial power, the real cause of England's and her neighboring nations jealousy and this frightful war. She has molested no one, but by her scientific and methodical work has produced goods and wares cheaper than other nations, thereby commiting the commercial "crime" of securing the balance of trade. Germany's science, and her economical and methodical examples are truly the advancement of civilization, and to attempt to crush her is a return to barbarism. All nations, including our own, with a big tarriff against her, and England with her free trade, sees the words, "Made in Germany," on China and cutlery on their breakfast tables, on the toys of their children, on knit wear, scientific instruments, chemicals, books and holidaypost-cards , and 90 per cent. of all the beautiful fast colors and dye-stuffs. Her steady growth in science and commerce has been more pronounced in the past twenty years, and of recent years the words, "Made in Germany," has been like a red flag flung in the face of a bull and excited England, and her neighbors' jealousy, especially when she began to build a merchant marine to carry her wants to other nations in her own ships, built and navigated cheaper than others. And too when we see that Germany sold to England, France and Belgium $141 millions more last year than she bought from them—a business commercial "Crime" and a cause of jealousy.

Look of the list of ships tied up in the port of New York. The Journal of Commerce's official port register of August 14th shows 81 Brittish ships with a tonnage of 269.986 tons. All of the other nations of the world had 62, with a tonnage of 268.318 tons, including Dutch, French, Norwegian, Belgian, Italian Danish, Russian, Austrian, Uragyan, Spanish and German. Of these 62, Germany owned 31 with a tonnage of 163.948 tons, or a tonnage of a little over sixty per cent. of all of the Brittish tonnage of her 81 ships, showing that the German ships averaged larger in size, therefore, more economical in navigation. This growth of the German merchant marine during the past tweny years, together with the words "Made in Germany" on the wares and goods found in every market of the world, and the fact that Germany sells England alone 80 millions a year more than she buys from her, is the cause of England's jealousy.

As soon as Germany began to build ships and a Navy, England, already the mistress of the seas for over an hundred years, promptly told her to stop, or she would build two ships every time Germany built one. England then threw down the guntlet, and has carried out the threat. Then Germany knew she had another powerful enemy on her border, known as number two, France, her old enemy, being number one. England knew that she could count of the Franco-Prussian war of count of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, which was caused by the ambitions of her weak Emperor, Napoleon III, who was in desperate straits at home, trying to keep his Associates and himself in power.

Russia was balked in her efforts to reach the Mediterraneam sea through the Dasdanelles in her fight with the Turkes, in 1878 and has ever since coveted an outlet to the Mediterraneam sea and the North sea through the Baltic. Germany then sees England court favor with Russia, her enemy, and ally herself with her for offensive and defensive warfare, with her vast hordes of slavs and fierce Cossacks hovering on her eastern border, making enemy number three, and all forming a complete chain around her, capable of throwing eleven millions of troops against her five million and her only ally Austria-Hungary's two million, from every quarter of her territory, and furthermore backed up by England's and France's powerful navies. Italy's action in deserting her ally, in her time of need, who had stood by her for forty odd years, and kept all others off of her during all disputes, and especially during her recent war with Turkey in Tripoli, is beneath notice.

Then Germany saw England ally herself with Japan, the yellow race, to crush her colonies and destroy her commerce on the Eastern seas, and if necessary swing her fanatical army (protected by British Batleships,) on her native soil to destroy her. Why should not Germany arm and continue to arm, when she saw England lying in bed with the Russian Cossaks on one side and the yellow Jap on the other, and her old time enemy, France, at the foot of the bed, all armed to the teeth and ready to strike? What has the Jap to do with this dispute, except to show England that she is ready to strike for her at the first sign of war, and in turn that England must promptly strike for her if she should go to war with us or any other nation. Does any one suppose that the Germans have been asleep for the past 20 years and not seen this growing chain of enemies around her? They call the Emparor the War Lord. Then if that is true it is only right and just, and logical too, to give him the credit of having kept the peace of Europe for the past twenty five years or more, when he had at his command one billion dollars of French gold, (which paid for the war of 1870,) in his vaults, to which has been added no less than thirty millions a year, ever since and in addition the best trained army of four to five million men, and the best equipped of any on earth, yet he has never picked a row or taken a foot of their territory. Who kept the peace of Europe during the Morroco dispute but the German Emperor? He was even accused of backing down and afraid to fight, yet he preserved the peace of Europe, and at the same time he had as great an army and as much wealth as he now has behind him. Who kept the peace of Europe during the Balkan war, and restrained Austria from participating? If he is the great War Lord they give him credit for being, they should be fair enough and just enough to give him credit for having controlled himself, and his magnificent army, and thereby keeping the peace all these years, until he sees himself and his country surrounded on all sides by innumerble enemies, and all clamoring for his, and his country's downfall.

Germany today is fighting for her very existence, and will give a good account of herself.

My sympathy, love and admiration most assuredly has always been for the English, overlooking many past injustices commited, and I would hate to see England defeated, but she must be fair, and not let her greed lead her into continued gross injustices, especially to her own blood and kin, and by the aid of the yellow race. England should be allied with Germany, France and the United States instead of the Russian and the yellow Japs.

We can't help remembering her recor in China, when that peaceable race begged for mercy, and prayed to their Gods, and finally held up their hands to the Christian nations to aid her in restraining England from forcing the Opium trade on them, which was making a nation of "Dope fiends" of them. It is still there, and the coffers of the Englishmen have been swelled with gold from the sale of it. Then their record in South Africa, when they made war on the peaceable Dutch settlement, known as the Boers, virtually driving them out of their nomes, and from the land they had adopted and made beautiful. Their only "crime" was that there were diamond and gold mines found on their lands, which were coveted.

As soon as we begin to build a merchant marine we will hear the roar of the British lion. In fact, we have already heard it. In our pitiful plight for the lack of ships to carry on our maritime commerce, our President and Congress at once advocated our people buying and registering ships under our flag. England promptly said no, and was at once backed by France England attempted to lay the axe at the root of our possible merchant marine when years ago she duped John Hay, who is turn induced Congress, to sign a treaty prohibiting our ships from going through the Panama Canal free, which was built with Four Hundred Millions of our money, and thousands of lives. She aslo objected to our fortifying the Panama Canal. She subsidzes her ships, therefore, they virtuly go through free, while ours have to pay toll, which would prevent our people from putting money into a losing proposition.

England lays her plans for action far in advance, and never strikes until the opportune time. This is evidenced by our Panama Canal treaty years ago, and the long and constant work of twenty years or more in building a chain of enemies around Germany and a powerful navy for herself and the Japs. She owns Canada on our entire Northern border, with a population of ten million. Halifax and St. John are excellant naval bases just northeast of Maine. Bermuda is only a few hundred miles off the coast of North Carolina, and is a magnificent naval base. She owns Trinidad on the northeast coast of Brazil, and territory in Northern South America. Nassau is just off our Florida coast, and Jamaica just south of Cuba. She owns possessions in Central America contiguous to Panama. On our Northwestern Pacific coast she owns from the State of Washington to Alaska, and from Victoria just north of Settle she can shake hands with the Japs in less than four days run from the mid-way Islands, and if in trouble with us, from the Hawaiian Islands in less time.

Our President and Congress did right to carry out the Panama Canal treaty honorably, but we can now see why England was so anxious to have it rushed through. It should now be called up and changed on abrogated. Our needs are as great as theirs at presant in a commercial way. Let us build ships and put them through the canal free of toll, so as to be on an equal footing with other nations, who subsidize their ships. Also buy every ship we can, within the scope of neutrality, and start a merchant marine, and in this way start the wheels of industry, and ask the permission of no one. In adition let us build a strong navy equal to England's and Japan's combined, to protect our extensive sea coast. England has already swung the Jap into line against the white race, and starts the yellow race out seeking conquest, and in so doing is inviting disaster to all of Europe, and possibly to the balance of the civilized world. It is well for us to stop and ask "where do we come in."

Yours truly,
"FAIR PLAY."

The New Drug Store

We make a specialty of Prescription Work. Promptness, efficiency and honesty are our watchwords. Let us have your orders. We will send out for your Prescriptions and return them quickly.

Come in and let us demonstrate our new Alcohol Lamp

Woodall & Sheppard

Phone 131 and 132

Special Prices on Fireless Cookers

For 10 Days Only.

See Us for a Bargain.

CAPE FEAR HARDWARE CO.

Orton Bldg. Phone 612

SEED RYE

200 bags Seed Rye.
200 bags Burt Oats.
500 bags Rice.
500 bbls Fancy Patent Flour.
500 bbls. Standard Patent Flour.
500 bbls. Self-Rising Flour.
200 bags Coffee.
300 bags Arab Horse Feed.

Send orders and prices will be Right

D. L. Gore Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Wilmington, N. C.

SPECIALTIES:

Flour, Rice, Coffee, Molasses, Cakes, Candy and Drug Specialties.

Write for prices and call to see us, when in city.

# THIS WAR NOT ARMAGEDDON

**Evangelist Haynes Gives His Conception of Millennium Which He Thinks Will Come Soon.**

"This war is not Armageddon. The preacher who says it is is merely advertising his own profound ignorance of the teachings of the prophecies of the Bible. On the other hand, those who say that a lasting peace will result from this war are equally in error. Peace may indeed come, but it will not last. The seeds of trouble will remain uneradicated, and will soon blaze out into another devastating war which will undoubtedly prepare the way for Armageddon," said Evangelist Carlyle B. Haynes last night at the Junior Order Hall, on South Front street, to a large crowd which gathered to hear his address on "The Millennium; Is Armageddon Near?"

After reading several selections from the Bible which he claimed were prophecies that deal with conditions to prevail on the earth during the last days, Mr. Haynes next turned his attention to a discussion of the millennium. This has come to mean, he said, an era of peace and prosperity, but it has no such meaning in the Bible. He said that the only meaning the word had was a period of a thousand years.

Mr. Haynes next paid his respects to those people who believe that all the people of the world will be brought to Christ and that there will be a temporal millennium. This doctrine is based upon a false interpretation and incorrect quotations of the Bible, he explained, and it is destruction, not conversion, that awaits the world.

The speaker declared that during the millennial reign Christ would reign in heaven, not the earth, and that the righteous will live with Him there, all having been resurrected from the dead at His coming. At the same time all the wicked will be destroyed and the earth will be left desolate. At the close of this period, said the speaker, the wicked will be resurrected and Satan will be loosed from his prison and they will go up against the Holy City and fire will come down from heaven and consume them all. After their destruction a new earth appears and it will be on this regenerated earth that the people of God will dwell eternally.

He declared that the idea of universal peace was a deception and that no such thing will ever come until all the nations of earth are swept into oblivion. He thought that this time is not far distant and that it will not be long before Christ comes.

### CHURCH LOST GREAT MAN.

**Bishop Strange Was Third of Generation of Illustrious Men.**

An expression of appreciation of the life and work of the late Bishop Robert Strange, of Wilmington, was published in yesterday's Greensboro Daily News. It was written by Mr. C. S. Wooten, of Mt. Olive, who is known to a host of friends in Eastern Carolina as a writer of many interesting articles for the State press. His article on Bishop Strange is given in full below:

"The State and the church has lost a great man in the death of Bishop Strange. He was the grandson of Robert Strange, who was elected judge in 1826 for life and resigned that office upon being elected United States Senator in 1836, to succeed Hon. N. P. Mangum. Mr. Mangum was one of our greatest Senators and I have heard my father say that as a party leader he was the most competent man to have succeeded Henry Clark as the leader of the Whig party. Judge Strange was a worthy successor of such a statesman. He was an able Senator and satisfied his party and his friends. His son, Col. Robert Strange, father of Bishop Strange, was one of the most accomplished men and cultured gentlemen I ever met.

"He was handsome in person, graceful in every movement, dignified and stately in his bearing. He graduated at Chapel Hill in 1841 in a class noted for men who distinguished themselves in after life. Among his classmates were R. R. Bridgers, Confederate congressman and president of the old Wilmington and Weldon railroad after the war; Governor Ellis, John C. Hawkins, Gen. John F. Hoke, father of Judge Hoke; Prof. Charles Phillips, and his brother, S. E. Phillips, a great lawyer; Judge Jesse G. Shepherd, Col. Thomas Ruffin, of the first North Carolina cavalry, a brave officer killed in battle in Virginia. There were 43 in the class and he and Governor Ellis were the handsomest men of the class. Amid such a galaxy of brilliant stars there was none that shone with a more resplendent luster than Ewing Strange. With such surroundings how could he help from being cultured, when he was sober, industrious and ambitious, and improved his opportunities. It is said that it takes three generations to breed a gentleman.

"Applying this rule to Bishop Strange, he was the third of a generation of illustrious men and he added other honors to the great names of his ancestors. The bishop was not as tall and reserved in his manner as his father, but he was more affable, more natural and easier. He was as guileless as a child and his face shone with a brightness and splendor reflecting the beauty and purity of his soul. While he was small of stature and rather boyish in his looks, yet when attired in his clerical robes he was every inch a great bishop. He was an accomplished scholar, a profound and learned theologian, a splendid rhetorician. A master of the most elegant diction, a man of the poetic sentiment and of the most superb taste in the selection of language in the preparation of his writings and his sermons. I have heard him speak and he was so gentle, so sotohing, so cultured, so graceful, that he seemed to have a silken chord around your heart and draw you to him with the tenderest love. It was refreshing to hear him preach and speak and it was like the gentle dew that revived the parched grass and blooming flowers.

"On these occasions he reminded me of a gentle mountain rivulet with its water so pure and limpid that it looked like a stream of liquid silver, as it meandered through the fresh smelling meadows, with their months of refreshing green and smiling verdure. He was admired for the sunny cheerfulness of his disposition for the generous warmth of his heart, and the unaffected meekness with which he wore his transcendent honors. May God bless his immortal memory.

"'His pure thoughts were borne
Like fumes of sacred incense o'er the clouds
And wafted thence on angels' wings through ways
Of light to the bright source of all.'"

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

# ELECT BISHOP IN OCTOBER

**Council of Diocese of East Carolina Will Meet in Special Session in Washington, N. C.**

For the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Robert Strange, the Council of the Diocese of East Carolina will meet in special session at St. Peter's church, Washington, N. C., on Wednesday, October 7th. This was definitely decided upon some days ago and the formal call for the meeting will probably be issued within the next few days.

The Council is composed of all the clergy of the Diocese, together with lay representatives from each church. Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane, rector of St. Paul's church, Edenton, was elected president at the last annual meeting of the Council in this city and will preside over its sessions. Rev. Morrison E. Bethea, of Williamston, is secretary of the Council.

Rev. B. F. Huske, rector of Christ's church, Newbern, is president of the standing committee of the Council. This committee has general supervision of the affairs of the Diocese and it was at a meeting of this committee that the exact date for holding the Council was decided upon.

There have been many names suggested as the successor of Bishop Strange. Many Wilmington friends and others have mentioned Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector of St. James' church, Wilmington. It is understood that Dr. Milton will nominate and urge the election of Rev. Dr. F. B. Findlay, of Columbia, S. C. Others who have been mentioned in connection with the Episcopal office are: Rev. B. F. Huske, rector Christ's church, Newbern; Rev. Milton Barber, rector of Christ's church, Raleigh; Rev. N. C. Hughes, venerable archdeacon, Raleigh. There have likely been others named also for it is generally recognized that there are many able men available who could fill this high office with great credit to themselves and the church.

### PARCEL POST EXHIBITS.

**Postmaster General Wants Farmers to Know About Its Advantages.**

Believing that the farmers and other people throughout the county should be better informed a sto the many advantages of the parcel post, Postmaster General Burleson has sent letters to all the postmasters in the South, requesting them to place parcel post exhibits at county and district fairs and other rural gatherings when requested to do so. He thinks that this will be unquiel feature at many fairs. The circular letter sent out by the Postmaster General says in part:

"Many postmasters have requested permission from the department to place parcel post exhibits in county fairs and other civic expositions. If a county fair is held in your city, your attention is directed to the opportunity for bringing the parcel post facilities of your office to the attention of your patrons who may attend such gatherings. It is believed that proper space reservation may be secured without expense to the department. Here may be exhibited sample parcel post shipments of food products and manufactured artices. Many persons will be found willing to lend for the purpose of exhibition such articles as they are in the business of selling, in consideration of having their advertising cards attached to their contributions.

"The weight of each sample shipment should be shown, with the rates of postage to various points. By exercising care and ingenuity you will be able to make your exhibit both attractive and instructive. Although there is no appropriation from which the department can defray any expense in connection with such exhibits and you are strictly enjoined from in cussing any such expense, the depart ment is deeply sensible of the benefit to your patrons that may be accomplished by such a practical demonstration of the parcel post. A full report of any activities in this respect should be submitted."

### GIRDER CAUSES TROUBLE.

**Suspended Across Street, Damages Car and Injures Policeman.**

A mammoth steel girder, 60 feet in length, suspended across Fourth street, at Hanover, between two wagons, smashed up a trolley car considerably and caused Policeman H. G. Bullard to suffer a number of painful bruises Saturday night about 8 o'clock. The girder, which weighed between seven and eight thousand pounds, was being moved up Hanover street to the new Hemenway school building, where it is to be used in the erection of that structure. Two wagons were being used, one end of the girder being attached to the first and the rear end of the second wagon.

When the first wagon passed around the corner at Fourth and Hanover streets, this left it suspended across the car track. A light from an automobile blinded the motorman so that he thought that the girder was merely a shadow until within a few feet of it. He put on his brakes and was able to stop his car quickly. The fender was torn up, but otherwise no damage was done.

Policeman Bullard, following close along on a motorcycle, thought also that the girder was a shadow, but when he ran into it found that it had much solidity. He was thrown to the ground and was badly bruised up. The impact of the car unhooked the girder from the front wagon, but did not damage the vehicle.

The girder had to be left on the side of the street, as enough men could not be found in the neighborhood to lift it around. Lights, however, were placed around it, so as to avoid further accidents.

### MRS. LOUISA ODGERS DEAD.

**Grandmother of Mrs. L. L. Hanby Died Early Yesterday Morning.**

Many friends will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Louisa Odgers, of Butler, N. J., which occurred yesterday morning at 2:15 o'clock at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. L. L. Hanby, on Wrightsville Sound. Mrs. Odgers had been making her home here with Mrs. Hanby for some time. The remains were taken to her old home in New Jersey on the 6:45 train last evening and the funeral will probably be held there this afternoon.

Mrs. Odgers was born in Camborne, England, but came to America in her youth and resided at Butler, N. J., for the greater part of her life. She was 76 years old last January. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church and was a woman of many Christian graces of character.

Surviving her are one sister, Mrs. Jane Sedgman, of Stanhope, N. J., and two sons, Messrs. William and Albert Odgers, of Butler, N. J.

# IS WORLD GETTING BETTER?

**Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster Answers Question In Negative in his Sermon Last Night.**

"I believe that the world is getting worse and will continue to do so. I believe there was never a day when we had better, truer Christians than we have today. They are ready to make greater sacrifices for Christ than ever before. But there never was a day when there was so much hypocrisy, so many in the churches who are not Christians, but this is not a reflection on Christianity but on humanity." These were some of the striking expressions from an able discouse by Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster at the First Baptist Church last night. His subject was, "Is the World Growing Better?" He was heard by a large congregation and the sermon made a profound impression.

A special feature of the service was the singing of the choir of St. James' Episcopal church. Mr. William G. Robertson, organist at St. James', presided at the organ. The playing of Mr. Robertson and the singing of the choir showed that they have received most excellent training. The congregation enjoyed the different selections rendered and the choir also added much to the congregational singing.

In beginning his sermon Dr. Foster explained that there are two views held by theologians with reference to whether or not the world is getting better—the post millenial and the premillenial. Post millenaists do not beleiev in the personal return of Christ to this earth. They believe the world is getting better all the time and that by our work the millenial age can be ushered in. Pre-millenialists believe in the personal return of Christ, that the world is getting worse and worse all the time and that the second coming of Christ will be accompanied by the sound of apocalyptic thunders and pouring out of the vials of the wrath of God. Dr. Foster said that he was a pre-millenilist.

Continuing he gave some facts that must be faced among which are that while the Hague conference was in session, the governments represented there were busy increasing their forces on land and sea. Militarism, he said, is the curse of the age. "Are we being ruled by commercialism and political supremacy or by the spirit of Christ?" he asked.

Continuing the painting of the dark picture Dr. Foster showed that of those reaching the age of accountamility, one out of seventy professes to be a Christian. He inquired as how long it would take to bring the world to Christ with one man going with Him and 70 the opposite way. Many other references were made to the signs of the time.

Turning to the past he explained that history always repeats itself and that every dispensation of the past had been a failure. The Adamic failed in that it was driven from the Garden of Eden; The Noachic in the flood; the Abrahamic in slavery in Egypt; the Jewish in the rejection and crucifixion of Christ, the destruction of Jerusalem and the scattering of the Jews over the face of the earth. Illustrations were given to show that the tendency was toward the same kind of end for the Christian dispensation.

The escatalogical parables prove the same thing, he continued. In the parable of the sower three parts of the seed fell on bad ground and one fourth on good ground. In the next parable it is shown that that fourth had tores growing in it. In the parable of the mustard seed the tree grew until the fowls of the air lodged in its branches. Fowls of the air, said he, always symbolize evil. He also quoted the parable of the leaven. Leaven always represents sin. Dr. Foster gave a number of other illustrations from Christ's teaching to show that He taught that the world would not grow better but worse.

"The greatest incentive to earnest Christian work is found in this premillenial view," Dr. Foster stated in conclusion. "It is well for us to face squarely the fact that humanitarianism or empty Christian profession will not save men, that they can only be saved according to the plan laid down in the Book. It is a clarion call to men to join the forces that work for home, for national honor and eternal salvation."

### MRS. ANNA E. JONES DEAD.

**End Came Last Night at Daughter's Home—Mother of Councilman Jones**

Many friends and acquantences will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Anna E. Jones, which occurred to the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Jarman, at Seventh and Grace streets, last evening at 9 o'clock, following an illness of only one day's duration.

Mrs. Jones was about 50 years of age, and is survived by three children, one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Jarman, and two sons, Mr. B. M. Jones, and City Councilman W. F Jones, also two sisters, Mrs. M. E. Reilly and Mrs. Amelia J. Alderman, all of Wilmington, and all of whom will have the tenderest sympathy of friends in their bereavement.

Mrs. Jones was born near Point Caswell, Pender county, about 50 years ago. She was the widow of the late Mr. B. M. Jones, for many years prominently conected with the Atlantic Coast Line railroad here. She was a devout member of St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral and was a woman of noble Christian character and kindly and lovable disposition

The funeral arrangements had not been decided upon last night, and will be announced later.

### MANY ATTEND FUNERAL.

**Sunday School Honors Memory of Little Louis Merritt.**

The funeral of little Louis Merritt, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Merritt, whose death occurred Saturday afternoon at their home in this city, was conducted from Bladen Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clok by the pastor, Rev. T. G. Vickers. She was one of the brightest and most devoted members of the Sunday School of this church and the funeral was held at the hour for the meeting of the school.

There were many beautiful floral designs and these were carried by Doloies Sellars, Margaret Salars, Eula Huggins and Lucile Bradshaw, all classmates of hers in the Sunday School. They were directed by Miss Minnie Huggins. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. J. B. Taylor, Geo. L. Jones E. S. Willis and Geo. L. Clark

Don't miss the Combination Auction Sale Tuesday. (Advertisement.)

# MESSAGE OF THE SEA TO MEN

**Rev. W. E. Hill, of Atlanta, Preached Most Impressive Sermon at the First Presbyterian Church.**

The great ocean with its immeasurable extent of space, its unfathomable depths and its eternal duration, was represented as a fit symbol of the great love that God has for man in a most impressive sermon at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning by Rev. W. E. Hill, pastor of West End Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga., who is spending a few days in Wilmington with relatives and friends.

Mr. Hill is an eloquent and earnest speaker, and was heard with great interest by a large congregation. He took as his subject, "The Message of the Sea." For a text he used two passages of scripture, the first being Psalm 104: 25, and the second being Ephesians, 3: 18-19.

Mr. Hill said that to him the sea is expressive of all the unfulfilled hopes and the half discerned ideals of men. As he had often listened to the booming of the billows and the murmuring of the waves, it had seemed to him that the ocean was trying to speak for all the men of the past and to give expression to the thoughts of the thousands of people now living on its shores.

All poetry is permeated with the idea of the sea, said the speaker, but it is indeed strange that none of the poets attempt to interpret the sea. It is mostly about what the poets have heard and seen that they write, but not to explain their meaning.

While the many messages that it might bring to men are varied, Mr. Hill said that he would devote his theme to only one, this being that of the ocean as a symbol for the love of God. By comparison the speaker showed something of the vast expanse of the sea which covers three-fourths of the earth's surface.

The vast extent of space covered by water, he said, cannot be realized, however, until one spends many days out on its broad bosom in an ocean vessel. It is thus a fitting type of the boundless extent of God's love which Christ came to the world to reveal. A large part of the progress that has been made in theological and religious thought, the speaker declared, has been in reaching a clearer and more definite comprehension of this great love of the Ruler of the universe.

"Men have been trying to think Christ's thoughts, but they have not succeeded very well, because it has been hard for them to get away from preconceived conceptions," the speaker declared.

He explained how often it happens that tribes and nations have thought that they were specially favored of God and how they have forgotten that he loves all the world. Again certain sects and organizations have felt that they were God's chosen vessels, but God's love, he said, is not bounded by character. It is more than a theological doctrine, an ecclesiastical rite or a denominational shibboleth.

The speaker next referred to the depth of the ocean, which he said is so great that it is inconceivable to any except a scientifically trained mind. So deep is it that all the land could be dumped into it, and there would leave the sea with nothing to show that there was ever any dry land. This again typifies, he said, the wonderful love of God for man. He declared that no matter how sinful a man might be that it would be impossible for him to go beyond the depths of God's love.

The enduring character of the sea which had already been created when the dry land was made and the earth peopled with its myriad animals and peoples, is again a fit symbol of God's love, the speaker continued, which is from everlasting to everlasting. Not only does His love reach down to the darkest abyss of sin, but it continues to the end, and the only reason that men are not saved is because they will not been His call. It is their unwillingness to be saved that causes them to be lost, he declared, for God is always willing to save them. The pathos of sin is that it is an offense against God's love, said he, and if it was not for God's love there could be no sin.

### STRUCK NEGRO BOY AND RAN.

**Darkey Kept Close Watch and Landed Assailant Behind Bars.**

Arthur Addison, driver of an ice dagon, while on his rounds Thursday, was struck a severe blow over the left eye with a stick by another negro, who was being teased by a lot of colored boys. Addison's assailant ran away as fast as his legs would carry him and although the former gave chase he was soon outdistanced. He kept his eyes open, however, and yesterday saw a negro, named Will Chavis, at Fourth and Harnett streets, who he thought administered the blow.

Addison called Policeman J. O. Bullard and soon had the negro resting securely behind the bars. Chavis made no denial of the charge, saying simply that the boys were teasing him and that he struck the first one that came handy. He said he came from Raleigh, walking all the way. He appears to be partly crazy.

**Examination of Rural Carrier.**

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination to be held in Wilmington on September 26 as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill the vacancy in the position of rural carrier at Castle Haynes. The maximum salary for the position is $1,200. The age limit is from 18 to 55. The examination is open to all male citizens, who can comply with the requirements. An application form and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be had from the postmasters at Wilmington or Castle Haynes, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

# NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Trust & Banking Co. will be held at its office at Front and Market streets, in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, on the 9th day of September, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

R. L. HENLEY, Cashier.

August 31st, 1914.


THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

The Small Saver
Finds at this bank every convenience known to modern banking and the most polite and courteous attention. He feels that his account is appreciated here; that the bank wants his business and encourages him in his efforts to save.

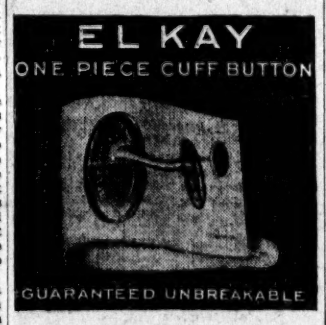
4 Per Cent
Interest, compounded quarterly, paid on all accounts of $5.00 and over.
Assured of absolute safety and the ability to get your money at any time; there are very few investments that will better a savings account here.

Corner Front and Princess Sts.

September 1st-2nd

Our regular Interest Quarter will begin September 1st. All deposits made on Wednesday, September 2nd, will bear interest from September 1st, receiving credit in three months,—at our December 1st quarter.

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company
110 PRINCESS STREET
Capital and Surplus - - - - - - $400,000.00
Resources - - - - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00




Geo. W. Huggins
JEWELER
105 Market Street.

To Look Young Quickly For Special Occasion

How often have you fussed and puttered with your face on the eve of some important social event when you wanted to look your prettiest, and try what you would you just couldn't get the desired result! Next time your face became unruly, exhibiting a careworn and saggy appearance, and crisscrossed with fine lines, here's something that will quickly transform it into one of youthful freshness.

Just get an ounce of powdered saxolite at your druggist's, mix this with about a half pint of witch hazel, and bathe your face in the solution for two or three minutes. Immediately after you feel a "firming up" of the skin and underlying tissue, which naturally irons out the little wrinkles, worry marks and flabbiness. The contour and general appearance of your face are so improved, you will be glad you heard of this simple and harmless method.

EVERGLADE CAFE
—113 Princess Street—
RUN BY AMERICANS.

Extra help added to our force, making for quicker and better service.
We carry special menu for Breakfast. Also Special Dinners and Special Suppers.
Guarantee everything in season.
Open Day and Night
SHEPARD BROS., Proprietors.
C. T. McKEITHAN, Manager.
'Phone 150.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29, 1914.—Sealed proposals for construction of the motor survey boat Neuse will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. H. W. Stickle, Maj. Engrs.

Read Star Business Locals.

Reach
BASE BALL GOODS
Make Famous Players
USED BY THE
World's Champions
EXCLUSIVELY

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
J. W. Murchison & Co.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT

We are now receiving cargo of 18,000 Bags Alpha Portland Cement, and offer this high grade material at attractive prices.
We respectfully solicit your orders

W. B. Thorpe & Company
'Phone 789.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS
MILL—RAILROAD—STEAMBOAT WORK
FOUNDERS—BOILER MAKERS—MACHINISTS
MOTOR BOAT BUILDERS
Railroad and Wharf Facilities
WORK AND PRICES GUARANTEED

'LIVEN UP'
A sluggish liver is the cause of many of mankind's aches and pains. Don't try to wish away that "slow drag feeling." Let us send you a package of A. D. S. HEPATIC SALTS—25 and 50 cent sizes. Especially beneficial in cases of Rheumatism and Gout.
N. B.—We have recently purchased a large stock of delightfully perfumed VIOLET BORATED TALCUM POWDER—one pound cans—which we will sell for 25 cents. It's a really delightful toilet necessity. Call for Hardin's Brand.
1880 Hardin's Pharmacy 1914
QUICK DELIVERY SPECIALISTS.
'Phone 55. 126 So. Front St.

# SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Winstead, of Washington, D. C., are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

• • •

Miss Mary Hardison, of Rocky Mount, is the attractive guest of Miss Charotte Fennell at her country home on Wrightsville Sound.

• • •

Mr. Edgar L. Best and Miss Alice Best, of Fremont, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis Robbins, 218 North Second street.

• • •

Mr. W. Marvin Robbins has returned to Anderson, S. C., after spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robbins, 221 North Seventh street.

• • •

**LINEN SHOWER FOR PROSPECTIVE BRIDE.**

St. Pauls, N. C., Aug. 29.—The approaching marriage of Miss Esline P. Shaw to Dr. Robert Spire, of Hamilton, N. Y., is of great interest to many friends throughout the State. Mrs. James Johnson entertained with a linen shower for Miss Shaw this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock. A delicious salad and ice course was served and all present joined in drinking to the health and happiness of the prospective bride, who is one of St. Paul's most popular and accomplished young ladies.

• • •

**MR. AND MRS. COWDEN ENTERTAIN AT HOME HERE.**

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowden, who recently moved to Wilmington from Birmingham, Ala., entertained at their home Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Martha Olena Berents, of Birmingham, Ala., who will leave Tuesday for Wilson to enter the Atlantic Christian College. A contest and several selections of music were greatly enjoyed. The prize which consisted of a box of candy was won by Miss Vernell Huband. Mints and an ice course weer served.

Those present at the delightful affair were: Mrs. G. H. Bowen, Mrs. L. A. Hardwick, Mrs. Geo. Huband, Misses Grace Bowen, Hazel Howle, Lottie Thorpe, Vernell Huband, Eva Pinner, of Southport, Bessie Hardwick, Esther Baxley, Lucile Hardwick, Martha Olena Berents and Messrs. Kenneth Davis, Levi Walton, Alvy Hardwick, Earl Huband, Albert Brown, Robert Taylor, Edward J. Carr, of Richmond, Va.; Spurgeon Baxley, Willie Vaught, Luther LeGwin, Ralph Huband.

## Wrightsville Beach

Yesterday's Atlanta Georgia: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snelling are at Wrightsville Beach.——Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kamper are spending some time at Wrightsville Beach.

Recent arrivals at the Mrs. Dunn's cottage include Mr. and Mrs. John Bean and Miss Bean, Atlanta; Mr. Lee and Mrs. Henring, Faison, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott, Atlanta.

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Mrs. William T. Hardy, of Cedartown, Ga., is here on a visit with her little daughter, Frances, to her husband's sister, Mrs. Edward E. Britton, coming from Wrightsville Beach, where they have spent some time.—— Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Whitaker have returned from Wrightsville Beach, where they spent the summer."

Tonight's movie bill at Lumina promises to make a big hit, as three of the biggest pictures of the season have been booked. It will be "Dramatic Night", all three pictures being highly dramatic. "A Nest Unfeathered" is the first big dramatic treat, and is a Biograph production that will interest everyone. Then there is Kalem's big hit, "The Fatal Clues," one or the most thrilling dramas of the year. The bill ends with "Sawdust and Salome," a big Vitagraph drama, featuring that popular screen star Leo Delaney, in the leading role.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. C. F. Stephens, of Southport, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

—Mr. G. G. Himelwright, of Newport News, Va., inspector for the postoffice department, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Messrs. Bill Quinlivan and Jack Shannon left yesterday morning for Boca Grand, Fla., where they will spend their vacation with Mr. Hubert Shannon.

—Judge Oliver H. Allen, who presided at the last week's term of Superior Court at Southport, spent Saturday night in the city, en route to his home in Kinston.

## LOCAL DOTS.

—Kate Smith and Joe Williams, both colored, were arrested yesterday morning by Plainclothesman Leon George on a charge of disorderly conduct.

—The police made a raid on a negro gambling joint in VanAmringe's alley last night. Most of the negroes escaped but two were caught and charged with gambling. They are Will Armstrong and Dave Clark.

—Will Cannady, colored, was arrested last night by plainclothesmen on a warrant sworn outby Mr. Will Gurganus, guard at the East Wilmington convict camp, charging him with the larceny of an electric iron.

—Chief of Police D. M. Thompson, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday morning en route to Fort Caswell. He had with him A. D. Hinson whom he arrested near Whiteville on a charge of being a deserter from the United States army.

## How It Feels to Be Under Death Sentence

In the September American Magazine appears another Boston Blackie story entitled "Death Cell Visions," written by Number 6606 who is now an inmate in a western penitentiary. The author was at one time under sentence of death. He was awaiting the final day with another man who was to be executed at the same time. In his present story he describes in part as follows how it feels to be under death sentence:

"The long monotonous days dragged wearily by. We were glad each time night came, and yet begrudged the lost day. Each night left one day less of life for us. We read magazines, played checkers, tried novels, sang with the other condemned men, but no mental diversion ever removed the specter of the chair that waited at the end of the road we were all traveling so swiftly. I remember one night I was reading an absorbingly interesting book. It was 'Pere Goriot,' by Balzac. I read on and on, my eyes following the printed words on the pages. My cellmate spoke to me and I came out of my dream, realizing that for many pages I had not sensed one word I read. While my eyes traveled the lines of the book, my mind had been on the chair. I was wondering whether the cold, damp cap that was to be clamped over the shaven spot on my head would send a shiver through me that would be mistaken for cowardice. I threw down my book in disgust.

"'Pal,' I said to my cellmate, 'what's the use of lying to ourselves? Neither of us mentions the chair aloud. But both of us are thinking of it every minute we are awake and dreaming of it when we sleep. What do you say if we quit pretending and talk about what's in our minds? It may help us to pass the time.'

"'You're on,' he cried eagerly. 'I've wanted to suggest it, but didn't know how you would take it.'

"After that we spent hours debating every imaginable phase of our approaching end. We recalled every printed account of an execution we had read. We argued the relative ease of death by hanging, by a bullet, and by electricity! We even made a sort of game of it in this way:

"I would say: 'What will happen 11,520,000 times yet before we go?' You see, boys, I still remember even the figures after all these years. It was my cellmate's task to guess what I referred to. In this case the answer was our heart beats. Each of us vied with the other in inventing and computing these conundrums. Always we selected something in which the answer was some gigantic number, running into billions oftentimes. It seemed to push the chair farther back into the future to have such an uncountable number of units of any kind between it and us. We used reams of paper figuring how far an express train traveling sixty miles an hour could carry us in the days of life we had left. We estimated how far an ocean greyhound could take us in a round-the-world trip. We learned how fast the earth travels, and worked out with painstaking accuracy the exact distance it would carry us through space before the day. We read a magazine article on a comet which was said to be traveling toward us at dizzy speed, and learned how many round trips to the moon we had time still to make if we could travel with it. We made a table showing how many heart beats and how many breaths were left us at the end of each of our rapidly-dwindling number of days. And all this helped us to pass the time and keep down the ever-increasing mental tension."

## Y. M. C. A. EDUCATIONAL WORK

**New Feature of Service to Young Men of City to be Undertaken This Fall and Winter.**

Realizing that there are many boys and young men in Wilmington who are uable to attend school, but who would like to devote their evenings during the Fall and Winter months to improving their education along certain lines, Secretary J. B. Huntington, of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A., has been busy for several weeks planning the courses of study which he believes will meet their needs. It is hardly probable that active work will be undertaken before October 15, but in the meantime all the arrangements will be completed, so that after classes are started there will be no delay.

This will be an entirely new feature for the Wilmington association, but one that has proven to be a great success in all of the larger city associations. The association in Charlotte has been engaged in this work for a number of years, and the results achieved have been most encouraging. Secretary Huntington believes that Wilmington offers a most inviting field for such work. While it has long been needed the association has not heretofore been in a position where it was felt that it could be undertaken.

The courses that have already been planned are: Mechanical and Architectural drawing, typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping and business forms. An elementary course giving instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, commoney known as the three R's and spelling will also be offered.

The textbooks to be used in these courses will be supplied by the International Committee and examinations will be given at the close of the term. Certificates will be awarded those completing the different courses successfully.

It is planned during the winter to have lectures given by business and professional men along various lines of particular interest to young men. In these the stereopticon will be used in order to make them more concrete and thus more instructive.

Another line of work that is planned by Secretary Huntington is a class in English for forigners and a class in Spanish for those desiring to learn that language.

The Y. M. C. A. is well equipped for this kind of work. There is a large lecture room which will seat 500 people. This can be divided into smaller class rooms, so that each class will have a separate room. There are blackboards and comfortable study chairs.

Secretary Huntington has already secured the services of several instructors for the different courses of study and he will have the others by the time the courses are ready to be given. He feels that he has been especially fortunate in securing the co-operation of a number of the teachers in the public schools of the city in this work.

**Preached at Christian Advent Church.**

Rev. Edwin C. Hardison, who formerly resided in Wilmington, preached at both the morning and evening services of the Fourth Street Christian Advent church, yesterday. He is now a student at Aurora College, Aurora, Mo., and is also pastor of a prominent Christian Advent church at DeKalb, Ill. He has been spending several weeks with relatives at Black Mountain and will return there for a short stay before going to Aurora to resume his studies in the Theological Department of that institution.

**JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY A GREAT MORAL ASSET**

**Mr. Erwin A. Holt Gives Interesting Facts and Roosevelt Letter.**

(Burlington Dispatch.)

For the benefit of our readers we wish to publish some interesting facts relative to Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, which Mr. Erwin A. Holt has given us, and including a copy of Colonel Roosevelt's letter to him last year, when his enemies resorted to all contemptible means, possible, in bringing false charges, even to defaming his character.

Colonel Roosevelt volunteered his services and was in all readiness to go to Denver to make a campaign for his retention, should this have been necessary.

His letter reads as follows:

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

"My dear Judge Lindsey:

"I have been reading with keen interest, and with even keener indignation, of the assault which is now being made upon you and those under and with you in Denver.

"It is much more than a matter of mere local interest.

"You are one of the men who has done most of the moral awakening of our people. When you wrote 'The Beast and the Jungle,' you rendered a service that hardly any other man would have the courage and the knowledge to render.

"You attacked evil in the concrete, not merely in the abstract. Plenty of people are willing to attack it in the abstract; for no courage is necessary in such a diffuse assault.

"But very, very few are willing to face the intense bitterness of counter-attack which follows upon assailing evil in the concrete.

"You stand high among those few who are willing to render this great service with a fine and high disregard of the cost to yourself. Any one who will turn to your book and read the character of your attacks upon the most powerful and sinister leaders of the political and industrial overworld will realize why you are yourself singled out for ferocious attacks and why the attack upon you is made with such ingenious power of misrepresentation.

"The most potent ally of the bad man is the foolish good man who permits himself to be used as a tool in breaking down the only good man of whom the bad man is afraid, that is, the good man who is not a weakling, who knows how to hit and who does it.

"The forces of evil always heartily approve of that innocuous virtue which is wholly unable to do anything efficient against wickedness. The only good man who can fight is not only an idealist, but in addition is a thoroughly practical, efficient and fearless man.

"You are being assailed because you have shown common sense in addition to the highest types of courage and a lofty disinterestedness. Every decent man and woman in the United States should be heartily with you in this struggle and honor you for standing fearlessly by every man who has been faithful in his trust in serving under you.

"With all good wishes,
"Faithfully yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Philadelphia North American was so aroused that they made a most strenuous campaign, resulting in raising him over one thousand dollars through popular subscriptions ranging from 25 cents up, in which nearly every State was represented, including this and adjoining States.

One editorial entitled "Tactics of the Beast" reads in part: "In most respects that system of evil which represents a union of forces of bossism and special privilege has the same characteristic wherever it appears. The instinct of the Beast is to select a time when the man is helpless, then pounce upon him and tear him to pieces. It was thus that the assault was made on Judge Lindsey, of Denver. It was when the news reached that city that he was lying prostrate from a serious surgical operation and was crippled financially that the special privilege and its creatures began their despicable assault upon this good man and official work. So the Beast pounced upon him.

"Night after night he was publicly assailed by bosses and hirelings of the machine. His best purposes have been denounced, his motives impugned, his very white hairs made the subject of coarse jests. But Judge Lindsey recovered, went back to Denver, and routed his defamers. Every charge they brought against him smote them like a boomerang."

The great Missionary of Labrador, Dr. Grenfel, said he "would rather be in Judge Lindsey's boots than the Rector of the most fashionable Church in the largest city."

Born in Jackson, Tenn., in 1869, of good old Southern stock, his parents later on met reverses and moved to Denver when his good mother was left a widow in his early days and from then until now he has had one continuous struggle after another.

Is of world-wide fame, known as "The Kid's Judge,"

His unique Juvenile Court was started in 1901. His method of sentencing is putting boys on their honor and giving them permission to enter the Industrial School at Golden, Col., unattended. Out of over 500, only 5 have betrayed this trust.

Is the author of several books on Juvenile work, including "Problems of the Children," also "The Beast and the Jungle" and others of thrilling interest.

Wrote a play, which will be staged in New York, about September, promising to be especially good.

Was a candidate for Governor on the Independent Democratic ticket in 1906.

Really Judge Lindsey is regarded as one of our greatest moral assets.

**FUNERAL OF MR. HARTON**

**Services From Residence of Daughter Yesterday Afternoon.**

The funeral of Mr. Wm. T. Harton, who died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital Saturday night, was conducted from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Sikes, No. 126 South Ninth street, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock by Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church. The services were attended by many friends and there were many beautiful floral tributes. The interment was in Oakdale cemetry.

The pallbearers were: Honorary, Dr. A. M. Baldwin and Mr. R. H. Braddy; active, Messrs. D. H. Penton, J. B. Vann, R. F. Gore, W. Harvey Smith, H. H. Merritt and D. B. Leonard.

**DIED.**

ODGERS—At the home of her grand daughter, Mrs. L. L. Hanby, Wrightsville Sound, Sunday, August 30th, 1914, at 2:15 P. M. MRS. LOUISE ODGERS, Butler, N. J.

(advertisement.

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.


## Suit Coat Lengths in Variety

This characteristic also applies to Fabrics and manner of make-up of garments.

Variety seems to be the keynote in suit styles this season and variety not only in fabrics but in the make-up of the garments themselves.

Suit Coats are in many different lengths and in many different styles, the lengths varying all the way from 28 to 48 inches.

In interesting fashion note is found in the fact that tailored suits are more close-fitting than they have been.

A great many fancy suits are more loose-fitting and some of the new ones are made in Cape effects.

Generally the capes are attached to the garment by buttons so that they can be removed when desired.

Another tendency is greater fullness in the skirts of the suit jackets.

A majority of suit jackets are made in cutaway effect.

The Eton front and the long cutaway back is a familiar and well-liked style.

Another style is the long front and back and follows the Redingote style.

Collars are, for the most part, high.

The long Russian tunic is a feature of the suit skirts.

The pleated tunic is likely to be good and so is the tunic mounted on a yoke.

The longer waist line is a fashion feature worthy of careful attention. Sometimes this longer waist line is secured through the manipulation of the material, at other times through the placing of the belt or sash.

The tendency continues towards dark colors and towards black.

Navy is going to be good, a variety of browns and several shades of green.

The New Suits are arriving.

A. Brown

The Store That Sells Wooltex.

## FISH KEGS

900 Fish Kegs.
50 Cases Potted Meats.
50 Cases Vienna Sausage.
200 Bbbls Breakfast Beef.
200 Bbbls Argo Self-rising Flour.
300 Bbls Carnation Flr.
250 Bbls Supreme Flour.
500 Bbbls Piedmont Flr.

Prompt shipment at close prices.

**LOVE & WOODY**
Wholesale Grocers.
112 North Water Street.
Phone 809.

## ECZEMA MISERY

**Yields to our Saxo Salve**

Baxter, Pa.—"I suffered terribly from eczema so that my skin would crack open. Doctors' remedies failed to give me any relief, but Saxo Salve helped me right away and I am nearly well. I never found anything to equal Saxo Salve for eczema."—Mrs. MAURICE WANK, Baxter, Pa.

If we cannot cure your skin trouble with Saxo Salve and Saxo Soap, we will buy back the empty tube.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist.

IF YOU ARE

## Troubled With Mosquitoes

Spray Shepard's House Fly and Insect Exterminator around where you are sitting or around your bed

**KILLS ALL INSECTS**

Endorsed and Recommended by Leading Physicians.
A Pine Tar Preparation, the Fumes of which are Beneficial for People to Breathe.
For Sale at All First Class Stores

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

**SHEPARD'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.**
Wilmington, N. C. Phone 359

Under the Insecteecde Act of June 30, 1910, Serial Number 842.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's

**WHITE TENNIS SHOES**

**CARL F. STRUNCK & CO.**

'PHONE 800-J. 128-130 SO. FRONT ST.

## GRAND

TODAY

BIOGRAPH COMPANY Presents

**MARY PICKFORD**

In a One Reel Subject

"The Thread of Destiny"

"Hearst-Selig Weekly"
Showing All Europe Torn by War

"In the Shadow of Disgrace"
Edison's Two Reel Masterpiece, Featuring Mabel Trunnelle and Bigelow Cooper.

FIVE CENTS.

## "THE VOICE at the TELEPHONE"

Second and Concluding Part of This Big Drama in Two Reels.

"OUT OF THE VALLEY."
Big Victor Drama, Featuring J. Warren Kerrigan.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO SCHULTZ."
Joker Comedy, Featuring Max Asher.

"DETECTIVE DAN CUPID"
Big Nestor Comedy, Featuring Eddie Lyons and Victoria Forde.

5 REELS. 5 CENTS.

**BIJOU**

## LUMINA TONIGHT

**MOTION PICTURES**

"A NEST UNFEATHERED."
Interesting Vitagraph Drama.

"THE FATAL CLUES."
Rousing Kalem Dramatic Treat.

"SAWDUST AND SALOME."
Thrilling Vitagraph Drama, Featuring Leo Delaney.

**MUSIC—DANCING**

## Lassiter-McDuffie Co., (Inc.)

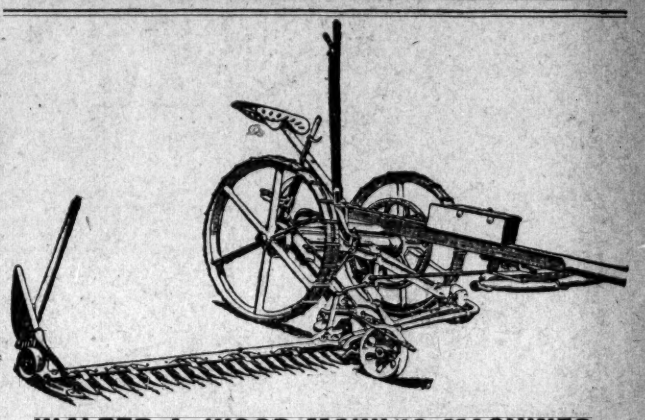
Successors to H. L. Fennell

: DEALERS IN :

**Hudson, Overland, Maxwell Cars**

All Accessories. Storage.

Garage: 114 North 2nd Street



**WALTER A. WOOD MOWING MACHINES AND HORSE RAKES**

We are this day receiving our first carload of these Superior Machines. We will put them up against any machine sold and controlled by the great Harvester Trust.

**WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.**
East Carolina Distributing Agents.
PURCELL BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C.


## Bids For Street Work

Sealed proposals for grading and paving certain streets in and for the City of Wilmington, N. C., wil be received by the Councilmen, at the City Hall, up to 12 o'clock, noon, September 1st, 1914, and at that time they will be opened and publicly read, addressed to B. A. Merritt, Councilman of Streets, and endorsed "Proposal for Paving Streets."

The work for which proposals are invited consist approximately of 18,000 square yards of Bithulithic Pavement.

Each proposal must be acompanied with a certified check in the sum of five (5 per cent) per cent of the contract price, made payable to the Mayor of the City of Wilmington.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained by application to the Councilman of Streets, and a full set of plans can be seen atthe office of the Engineer, or of the Councilman. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

F. F. PILLET, City Engineer.
B. A. MERRITT, Councilman of Streets.


## New Interest Quarter

**Our New Interest Quarter Begins September 1st**

Deposits made on or before Wednesday, the 2nd, draw interest from the 1st. ¶ Small deposits are cheerfully received. ¶ Now is the time to open an account or to add to one already started.

**HOME SAVINGS BANK**
Orton Building—Front Street

The only real time to camp is during the Fall and Winter. No mosquitoes, gnats nor pests of any kind. After the day's pleasure is over, a big, roaring campfire, a bed of pine straw. What is better? You can sleep as you never slept before. Rough it, and you will live longer and happier.

Tents, Gasoline Engines, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Canoes, Boat Supplies, Cable Ranges and Household Goods.

**The Foard Hardware Store**
29 SO. FRONT ST.

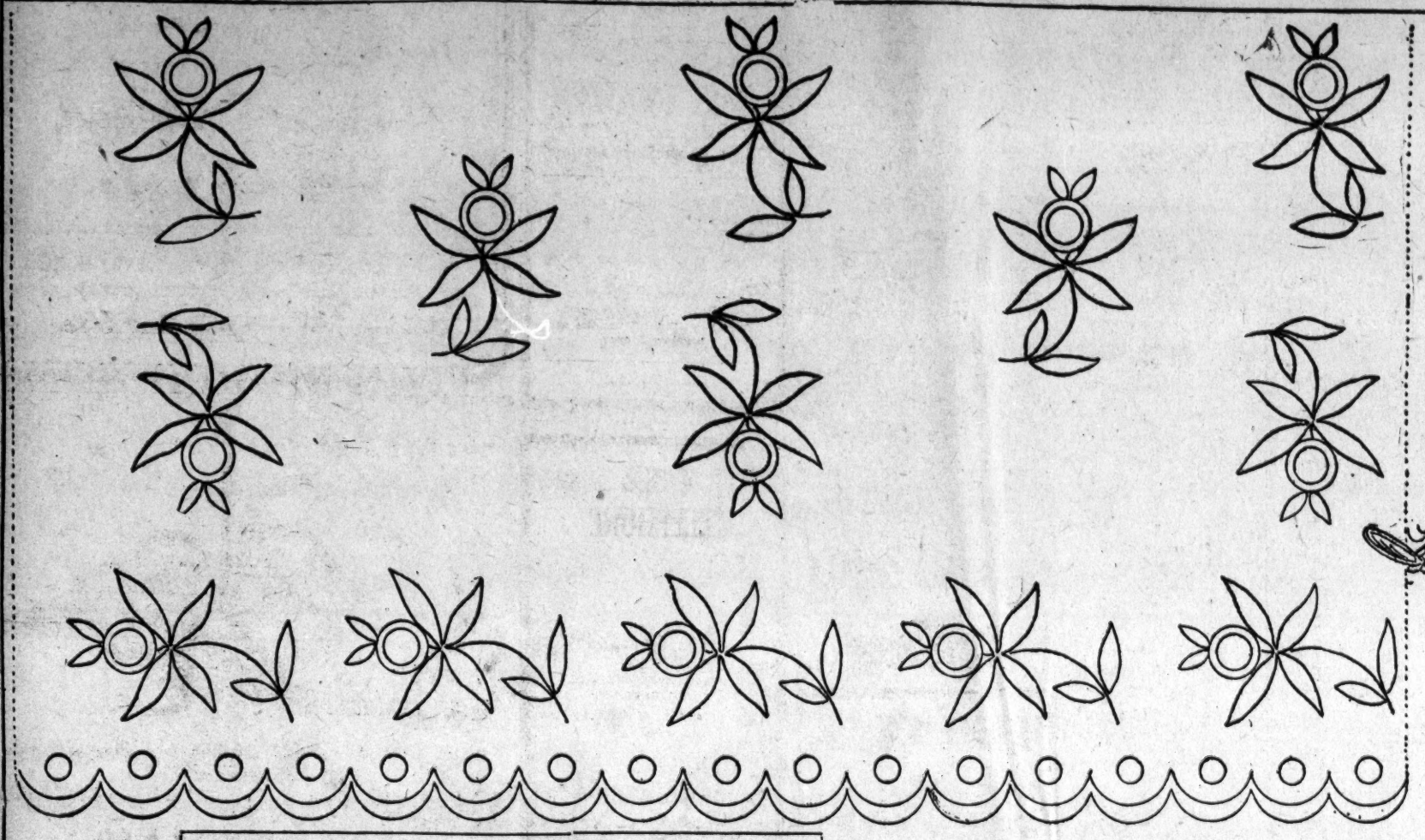
## STOCK BARGAINS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 150-H. P. Return Tube Boiler. | 1 Large American Saw Mill. |
| 1 50-H. P. Return Tube Boiler. | 1 Large Steam Feed Saw Mill. |
| 1 80-H. P. Return Tube Boiler. | 1 Small Rope Feed Saw Mill. |
| 1 25-H. P. D. D. Hoisting Engine | 15 All size Steam Pumps. |
| 1 15-H. P. S. D. Hoisting Engine | 150 All size Pulleys. |

We have these goods in stock and can give prompt shipment. If you are interested in Machinery, Iron or Steel, you will do well to call on us. Now.

**Wilmington Iron Works**
"THE IRON MEN."

# Embroidery Design for Sheer Combination Suit.



The accompanying illustration is that of one of the stylish pantalon combinations which are ideal for wear under sheer summer frocks. It is especially suitable under a dance gown for afternoon or evening use. It may be in washable materials of any variety from dimity and muslin to silk and crêpe. The embroidery design is particularly effective for the pantalon combination.

This design is worked in buttonhole, eyelet, satin, outline, stem, and punchwork stitches.

To apply the design to the material upon which it is to be worked, secure a piece of transfer or impression paper. Lay it face down upon the material, then draw over each line of the paper with a hard pencil or the point of a steel knitting needle.

There are two points to observe in this simple process if you would execute it satisfactorily. One is to see that your material is level, cut and folded by a thread, and that your design is placed upon it evenly at every point. The second is, when placed accurately, secure the design to the material with thumb tacks or with pins, so that it cannot slip during the operation.

SATIN, EYELET, BUTTON-HOLE, AND OUTLINE STITCHES

# Simple Rules for Home Dyeing

AFTER a little preliminary practice, silk, satin, ninon, or muslin blouses and linen and cotton frocks which are faded in parts or have lost their pristine freshness may be completely transformed.

White frocks and suits which have done duty for best may be used up for every day. As they are they will soil much too quickly, but they may be dyed.

Really heavy garments, such as serge or tweed suits or coats and skirts, or heavy curtains, should not be attempted by the amateur dyer, for they need larger dyeing vessels than the ordinary housewife has at her command.

The rules are simple and few. Carry them out exactly to insure success. Remember that all cotton and linen articles should be boiled in the dye; silk, satin, and woolen articles, on the other hand, will not stand boiling, and they must only be steeped in hot dye.

Use a rather weaker solution of dye when dyeing chiffon and ninon, in order to obtain the same depth of color as is taken by thicker materials if they are required to match when done.

Remember to wash every article to be dyed with soap and warm water, to free it from any dust, dirt, or loose dye; then rinse it and allow it to partially dry before dyeing.

First collect all things to be treated and sort them into two heaps, putting those articles to be boiled in the dye in one pile and those to be merely steeped in another.

* *

Arrange all the accessories which will be required before starting to work.

A piece of new rope upon which to hang the articles which have been dyed to drip and dry—for no dyed garment must ever be mangled or wrung—should be first of all tied in a convenient spot out of doors. A box of rustless safety pins and a length of white tape should be placed in readiness, so that loops of tape may be pinned to each article to hang it up by, the clothespins being fastened to the tapes in order not to mark the dyed garment while still wet. For the same reason no dyed article must be thrown over the line to dry when wet, as the rope would most certainly mark it.

You will need a good sized dyeing vessel—which can be placed over a gas or oil stove or over the fire—a large enameled basin answers well for small things—a couple of basins of clean cold water for rinsing purposes, and a round piece of stick, or a big wooden spoon with which to souse the things up and down while in the dyeing vessel.

Besides the dye itself have by you a big jam jar in which to mix it, a kettle of boiling water, and a small hammer with which to crush the packets of dye, besides a stick of wood with which to stir it while dissolving.

The dyes are obtainable in a large range of colors, and it is also possible after a little practice to blend the contents of two or more packets of different colors in various proportions, thus obtaining all manner of uncommon and becoming shades.

* *

First crush the dye well with the hammer before putting it into the jam jar. Pour boiling water from the kettle on to it, stirring it until the powder has completely dissolved. Next pour the dye thus obtained into the dyeing vessel, and carefully dilute it with the exact quantity of water ordered on the directions before placing it upon the fire or stove.

When the dye boils take each half dry article to be dyed, and, having shaken it out well and pulled out any creases, immerse it completely in the dye, sousing it gently up and down to make sure that the dye is getting into every crevice.

Lift it right out of the dye, and then completely immerse it again several times while it boils for ten minutes. At the end of this time lower the flame of the stove, or lift the dyeing vessel off the fire and leave the article in the dye to soak for another ten minutes.

When once the dye is well off the boil and yet still hot, the right moment has arrived for immersing any other articles of silk, chiffon, or wool which are needed to match the boiled article exactly. There may be stockings, ribbons, silk belt, tie, or sash. Leave these in for ten minutes more after the dye boiled article has been taken out, so that they shall have had twenty minutes' steeping.

* *

Rinsing the dyed articles is most important. Each one must be most thoroughly well rinsed in two or three changes of cold water, to completely get rid of any free dye, before attaching the tapes to it and suspending from the line to drip and dry; it can easily be returned to the dyeing vessel and dyed darker.

When dry the dyed garment must be done up just as it would be after having been washed instead of dyed.

Linen gowns or coats and skirts should be left until almost dry, and then ironed with a hot iron between damp cloths. Cotton frocks and blouses should be allowed to dry before being sprinkled and rolled up, and then, when the dampness has spread evenly all over, iron with a rather hot iron.

# New in the Realm of Fashion.

Many Parisiennes are wearing gloves of a contrasting color with their costumes.

* *

Tooth shaped scallops and "battlements" are in much favor for flounce finishes.

* *

There is a pretty material, known as silk and wool crêpe de chine, being used for blouses.

* *

Summer dresses of batiste, swiss, organdy, or lawn are trimmed with lace and bands of colored linen.

The cothurne shoe, with silk laces, is replaced by the shoe with crossed barrettes.

* *

Black frocks of taffeta are trimmed with narrow bead fringe in a combination of bright colors.

* *

Parasols are made of mousseline and tulle and are trimmed with clusters of small flowers.

* *

Very becoming to little girls are the small bonnets made of flowered mousseline de soie.

# Work Bag Home Sewer's First Requisite.

By JANE BARTON.

WORK bags are one of the prime requisites before the beginning of the fall sewing season. They also make ever welcome gifts for the holiday season, and if you are a little tired of the usual kind, why not make one of the sort I am going to describe?

This bag, to be really useful, is more ample than the average sewing bag. Cut the bottom from two pieces of heavy cardboard, making it twelve inches in diameter. Cover the top of each piece with one layer of cotton wadding, cut about a quarter of an inch wider than the boards. Paste this on with photographers' paste, letting the edge loose beyond the cardboard. The covering, of whatever chosen material, should be an inch wider than the boards—that is, a circle thirteen inches in circumference, or if the material frays easily, thirteen and a half inches is better.

Covering the bottom is one of the most intricate parts of the bag, as if not smoothly done your bag will look poorly made. The simplest method is to lay the board on the wrong side of the material and draw a pencil line close to the edge. If your goods has a decided figure, hold it to the light and adjust your boards so as to get the design straight. This done, you can draw a second line an inch beyond the first, or, as the line need not be accurate, cut without marking.

* *

Unless you wish to waste your material take your boards with you in buying. Fit it to the goods, then allow enough more for the top. This will need to be once and a half the circumference, or once and three-fourths if you like it full. For the twelve inch bottom you will need a piece fifteen inches deep and either sixty or seventy inches long. The circumference of the twelve inch boards is about forty inches.

Where cost is no object, exceedingly handsome bags may be made of rich, dark brocades lined with satin or a firm china silk. The former, while scarcely so effective, will not rough up with hard usage. Light and serviceable bags may be made from the figured crêpe de chines that are alike on both sides. Late in the season these can often be found greatly reduced.

For the drawstrings you will need four yards and a quarter of inch wide ribbon. Cut in two equal strips to run in opposite directions through the casing. To reduce cost one can make one of the hand woven cords from mercerized embroidery cottons or discarded skeins of silk which most women own. Colored linen tape is also possible, though it does not look especially decorative when the bag is for a gift.

Now for the making: Gather the bottoms in even stitches and with heavy button hole sewing silk—B or even heavier—about a quarter inch beyond the pencilled circumference. Draw the ends out to right side and knot well. Now put your gathered piece on the table, set your cardboard bottom—wadding side down—on it, and begin to draw in the gathering string slowly and evenly. Make perfectly tight, turn to see that the cover is without wrinkles, then fasten the ends well by tying and overhand stitches. The extra material inside this gathering may be pasted flat to the board or some of it can be cut away. I usually take long stitches from side to side for greater firmness, but this is really not necessary. Both the bottom sections being thus covered, their treatment differs according to the way the top is to be joined. An unlined bag is neater if the top is sewed to the outside section of the bottom and the lower one set on top of the gatherings and hemmed or blind stitched fast. Sometimes this inner section may even be pasted down. This is easier, but does not always wear well.

* *

My favorite method of joining these bags requires the two bottom pieces to be put together right sides out and neatly overcast in the smallest possible stitches. Pin the sections in at least four places or they will not fit. When finished keep under heavy weight until needed for the top.

The top is differently treated as it is lined or unlined. We will take the unlined one first. This should be cut two and one-half inches deeper than the lined top to turn over for a casing. This latter may also be in a contrasting material or color. For the first lay the hem, turning in about an eighth of an inch. Stitch by machine or hem by hand, then a little over an inch run another line of stitching for the casing. Open the space between these, stitching at the seam directly opposite if there is no second seam and buttonhole neatly or overcast in eyelet stitch. This is done only on the outside of the casing. Do not run in the ribbons until the bag is finished.

Mark the bottom with four sections by thread, but gather on one thread. Turn the top wrong side out, arrange on the lower section of the bottom on the uncovered side, and sew firmly. A little paste may be used to give extra strength. Now put on the top section with the covered side up, pasting or sewing. Turn the top up into place and run in your drawstring from opposite ends, going entirely round the bag to the opening where the ribbon was inserted.

* *

Before gathering the bag the pocket strips are put on. These should be finished at the top in a half inch hem. If you wish pockets all the way round the bag cut the strip just a little wider than the outside, baste into place with the wrong side of the pocket strip to the wrong side of the bag, then baste again into lengthwise divisions of any desired width or widths. It is convenient to have some of the pockets larger than others. The bottom may reach to the bottom of the bag and be gathered in with it or it can be stitched to the outside about an inch above where it joins the cardboards. Put buttonholes or patent fasteners on the upper hem of each pocket and buttons or clamps on the bag.

## *The Latest Styles in Blouses.*

# Simple Remedies to Stop Pain.

FOR a bump or bruise there is nothing better than a piece of brown paper soaked in vinegar and tied at once over the place. Leave this on till all the swelling has gone down, and then there will be little pain or discoloration. But you must remember that the bandage which holds the paper in place mustn't be tight, or it will hurt. The best way is to wind a handkerchief round as loosely as it will go, and make the child hold it with his hand.

For a "gravel rashed" or slightly cut knee use warm water. The pain of a gravel rash comes from the smarting and stiffening of it, and if you keep the place damp just at first this will be avoided.

Every one knows dock leaves are good for stings. But perhaps some people do not know the leaf is much more soothing when it is crushed up into a paste and spread on the hurt place. If you cannot get a dock leaf, a lettuce or young cabbage leaf does very well.

* *

Moist earth is excellent for stings—better even than leaves. If you pull up a piece of mess and tie it with the earth side downwards over the bad place it will effect a complete cure. But you must take care not to use either earth or leaves when the skin is broken, for by doing so you might cause a poisoned wound to form.

In case of a scald, sprinkle flour thickly on the place at once, tie up the hand or arm or whatever it may be, in a loose, warm wrapper, and don't touch it again for several hours. At the end of this time the scalded skin will have begun to recover a little, and you will be able to handle it gently without making an open sore.

A little burn, such as is caused when the child puts a finger on the boiling kettle or the bars of the fire, should be plunged into a bath of olive oil and kept there till the pain has passed off. Take it out dripping with oil, wrap it up in cotton wool, and cover it with a bit of oiled silk to exclude the air. If you do this there will be almost no pain after the first few seconds.

* *

A wrenched ankle, of the kind that often follows reckless jumping, should be wrapped up in a cold water bandage. The bandage should be changed as soon as it grows warm, and the child should be made to sit with his foot up for the rest of the day. At night give him a good rub with arnica, and next morning he will be hopping about as merrily as ever.

The best way of removing a speck from the eye is to drop in a little castor oil gently with a paint brush. The oil will trickle out again and bring the speck with it. If you have no oil, make the child shut the bad eye and hold it with one hand. Then make him blow his nose violently. This will probably give relief.

# Your Home Speaks for You.

WHETHER she wishes it or not, the house will have something to tell about its mistress, so it seems worth while to pause a moment and consider how best to make it say the things we would like spoken.

Shall we think of a few houses we know, and see if they haven't some rather helpful lessons to teach us? You see, if we just manage to identify our mistakes, given the will to do our level best with the home, it's quite a simple matter to achieve success in this direction.

* *

There is the house where tables and chairs seem riveted into position, where the little book in its delicate binding laid aslant on the side table in the drawing room rests always exactly at the same angle, and one is afraid to lower a blind for fear of disarranging the window curtains. A pretty room, certainly, but I am scarcely surprised when I notice that the visitors on at home afternoons sit rather near their chair edges and don't look altogether at ease.

Orderliness is an excellent thing, but don't aim at a formal and lifeless symmetry. Choose cushion covers that will wash, or of an artistic tapestry that refuses to soil or crush and clamorously invites your guests to lean back and be comfortable.

* *

Then, if you want to keep your casement curtains fresh and immaculately creaseless, have long side curtains which may be drawn across the window without disturbing the short blinds. They look so pretty, whether in light fabric with a richly colored appliqué insertion, or in a darker shade with a strap of light trimming a little way from the edge. Fix a brass rod across your flat window or round your bay, and then these curtains, drawn well to the side at other times, may be brought over the windows at night or when the sun is too strong.

All these little things, and many more of a comfort promoting kind, are so easily planned. It only needs a moment's thought, and we have comfort and orderliness combined.

We all want our homes to speak of cleanliness, of course, and I'm not suggesting that to be clean means to be less than happy. Far from it. But I do want to point out to you that the housewife who is oversensitive on this virtue may perhaps make a few mistakes.

# Jane Barton Answers Queries.

GENEVIEVE: In making your waistcoat have a skeleton back, as it is much cooler. The easiest method is to elongate the shoulder lines to form straps that cross in the back at the waist line and button to a waistband that extends around the waist from the lower part of the vest.

* *

RUTH P.: There is no more desirable possession for the girl who must dress on a small income than the black satin frock. It can be worn on all sorts of occasions. A way to get triple duty of it is to make the skirt detachable with shaped blouse forms that can be hooked to various soft blouses. Thus with one skirt you could have a creamy white lace blouse, one of black chiffon over white tulle, and a low necked evening blouse of black beaded net.

# EFFORTS TO RE-ADJUST BUSINESS SUCCESSFUL

## Persistent and Confident Work Accomplished Much

**Henry Clews Declares Much Progress Has Been Attained and Much More Will Follow—War Conditions Have Already Been Met.**

(Special to the Star.)

New York, August 29. — Persistent and confident efforts are being made to adjust business, to war conditions, both at home and abroad. Here much progress has been attained and more will follow.

Abroad, the situation is different. Germany's enormous commerce and industry is, of course, practically paralyzed. Beyond taking care of her own immediate internal necessities, industrial Germany is unavoidably at a standstill. Upon that country the stress of war is falling with intense severity; and, whether sympathizing with the German cause or not, one cannot but deeply regret the gigantic disaster which has fallen upon that progressive and enlightened nation.

Upon little Belgium and upon France also, two of the most advanced countries in the world, the blast of war has come with crushing force. These two nations will suffer relatively even more than Germany; for their fairest and most prosperous sections are being devastated by immense armies and wholesale destruction.

Upon Russia, Austria, Japan and other nations, the blow will be much less severe because they are out of the field of conflict. Upon Great Britain the effects of the war cannot yet be told. If short, the loss will not be so great as in the case of Germany; and would soon be at least partially compensated for in various directions, such as new avenues of commerce, new colonies, new markets, new industries and the hope of a decline in militarism. But her military leaders are not indulging in false hopes. Germany's ability and endurance as a fighting nation are not to be underrated; and if overcome it will only be through overwhelming numbers and superior resources.

At the moment, the best that can be hoped for concerning this colossal conflict is that before long a decisive battle will be fought, which will check the made carnage and induce all parties to refer their claims to some form of diplomatic conference. A great battle might easily be the occasion for proposing an armistice, and it goes without saying that from no country in the world could such a suggestion come with more grace and more force than from the United States. Let us hope that in some such way this stupendous struggle may be quickly brought to an end, and not prolonged by passion on either side. When sanity regains its sway in Europe there will be reasonable hope of such a consummation.

The financial situation in New York though still much confused, shows some improvement. There is a calmness regarding the seriousness of the situation which at least is reassuring. Our banks are co-operating to meet a grave situation in the most energetic and cordial manner. The Government also has done much to relieve the situation and prevent harmful stringency. If any suggestion could be offered toward further aid in the situation, it would be in the direction of a more generous use of Clearing House certificates. A little more judicious liberality on part of the banks would certainly be helpful, and the great danger is, that unless this is granted, the way may be paved for dangerous inflationary schemes in Congress. This is the time for men to hold their heads, avoiding impulsive action and adhering strictly to business methods which experience has proved sound and true. The banking situation in this country is fortunately sound. The country has an abundant supply of gold, the amount available for banking purposes being estimated at over $1,500,000,000.

The business community in New York and elsewhere has met the shock far better than anticipated. Of course, there is much confusion, especially in import and export circles, arising from the demoralization of the foreign exchange market. This is abating somewhat each day, and the financing of imports and exports is becoming less and less difficult, though the end of trouble is by no means in sight. There is now no longer a lack of transportation to countries with which international commerce is possible. Exports of wheat have been upon a more liberal scale, and are likely to continue at high prices, this staple having already shown very violent fluctuations. The cotton situation is still serious and requires most judicious handling. Of course the four million bales which Germany usually takes will be carried or consumed in other markets, and the problem of financing the coming crop is one now that is receiving and cotton merchants, efficiently aided the serious attention of our bankers by the Government at Washington. The effect of war upon the British export trade of cotton goods will not be as severe as at first expected; provided England keeps the routes to China and India open, and provided too many of her operatives are not thrown into the army. Our own exports of cotton goods should materially increase, the conditions being very favorable to American cotton mills running on export fabrics. Our steel trade is also beginning to feel the effects of foreign inquiries for steel products to fill vacancies caused by cessation of German exports. Even English buyers are in this market making active inquiries; and, though no large business has yet been accomplished, there is a very fair reason to hope for a considerably larger inquiry from foreign sources. There is also much interest displayed in South American trade. Germany had developed an enormous commerce with South America, which is entirely suspended. There is no other nation at present able to fill this vacancy better than the United States. This fact is fully appreciated by our manufacturers and exporters. Ample American banking facilities have recently been established with South America, and it so happens that there is no lack of ships. The West apparently feels the business depression less keenly than the East, and reports from the agricultural sections are generally encouraging. Current railroad earnings are not entirely satisfactory, but this was to be expected in view of the embargo upon freight in the early stages of the war. The retail trades in that section of the country, however, appear to be fairly active, for the reason that the consuming capacities of the people have not yet been seriously impaired. For the time being extreme caution must be the only policy to follow in all business affairs. This country will weather the storm better than any other, and when the strain is passed we should be able to lead in real prosperity.

HENRY CLEWS.

# NON-PARTISAN PARTY BORN

**Composed of Republicans, Former Republicans and Near-Republicans of Duplin County, Is Report.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 30.—The Duplin county "non-partisan party," consisting of the Progressives and old line Republicans, and a few Democrats, met in Kenansville yesterday to adopt a platform and nominate candidates for the various county offices and the legislature.

They elected L. W. Moore, of Teachey's, chairman of the convention, and John King, of Wolfscrape, secretary. J. G. Holland, of Warsaw, presented a motion, which was duly caried, to appoint a committee of one from each of the voting precincts of the county to draft the following platform:

"1. We oppose the high rate of taxes in force in Duplin county.

"2. To repeal the dog law, fish law, and stock law now in force in Duplin county.

"3. We favor the iniative and referendum law."

The matter of nominating the various officers was postponed until Tuesday, September 22nd, owing to the fact that a majority of the candidates whom they had figured on nominating would not accept the nomination, a portion of them being candidates on the Democratic ticket.

This is practically the same as the old Republican party of this county, with the exception of a few Democrats, who have been disgruntled over various matters.

The stock law is playing an important part in the party, as the majority o fthe party are farmers who state that they feel that they were done a great injustice by the Democratic members of the legislature when, as they say, the stock law was forced on them, without their consent or a voice of the people at all. This matter has caused considerable feeling ever since it was passed about a year ago.

**Tobacco Worms Abundant.**

The farmers have a war on their hands in fighting the tobacco worms that is causing almost as much talk and naxiety as the European war. They are spraying the plants, and picking the worms, but despite their efforts it seems that it is a very hard matter for them to overcome the pest.

Several cases were heard of today where these worms are being gathered by the barrel to be burned. These pests only infest the green leaf, but owing to the exceedingly dry spring, which caused the farmers to be rather later than usual in setting their plants, a considerable amount of the leaf is still green in the fields, and it is upon this part of the crop that they are now being bothered.

# BIG WAREHOUSE FOR WILSON

**Over $20,000 Has Been Subscribed Toward Erection of Brick Building —Corporation Formed.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Aug. 30.—Final arrangements were completed Saturday for a cotton storage warehouse and the committee reported stock subscribed amouting to $20,000. A building committee consisting of F. L. Carr, R. J. Grantham and R. H. Boswell was appointed and work will start at once. The warehouse will be located on ground belonging to the Atlantic Coast Line railway and convenient to the business section.

Next Thursday a meeting of the stockholders will be held to complete the organization and proceed with the work of preparing to care for the cotton crop of this county. This step makes the matter of financing the cotton crop an easy matter and the result of the committee adds to the optimistic condition.

Floyd Page and Willis Scroggins were driving home from Elm City a few nights ago when they were fired upon from ambush by some unknown party, several shots being fired and the bullets striking the top of the buggy. Several days before this the residence of Mr. Robert Brown had been entered by burglars and Mr. Page was working on clues looking toward the arrest of certain suspicious characters and he thinks that the night attack had connection with that affair.

**ONE KILLED, TWO INJURED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT**

**James R. Pusey Dead and His Companions in Hospital Badly Hurt.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., August 30.—James R. Pusey, of Salemberg, Sampson county, was instantly killed and two companions Henry Vann and R. F. Turlington, also of Sampson county were seriously injured last night when their motor car crossing the Atlantic Coast Lines track on the road from Falcon, skidded followed the track, reversed itself and overturned. All the occupants were thrown from the car. Pusey was sitting between Vann, who was driving the car, and Turlington and was killed instantly. No bruises were found on his body. Vann and Turlington are both in High Smith Hispital here. Vannis in a serious condition from abdominal and chest injuries. Turlington's injuriez are not considered so serious.

Pusey's body was brought here and will be taken on to Salemburg. The three men were returning from a holiness meeting annually held at Falcon, about 18 miles north of Fayetteville.

**RAN DOWN BY AUTOMOBILE.**

**While Riding Motorcar Goldsboro Man Run Over by an Automobile.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Goldsboro, N. C., August 30.—Mr. A. R. Morran a prominent citizens of this city, for a number of years a missionary to China for the M. E. Church South and for the past two years employed as accountant for the A. T. Griffin Mfg. Company of this city while riding his motor cycle at a moderate gait was run over late this afternoon near the Presbyterian Church by an automobile coming up at a high speed behind him. Both he and his motor cycle were alternately turned several summersaults but he fortunately escaped with his life and whole bones but bodly shocked and bruised up while the reckless autoist kept on the move and has not yet been identified.

# THE WEATHER.

**United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.**

August 31, 1914.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 74 degrees; at 8 P. M., 78 degrees; maximum, 85 degrees; miniumm, 73 degrees; mean, 79 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .03; rainfall for the month, to date, 7.67 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., Tuesday, 6 feet.

**THE WEATHER.**

For North Carolina—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday, fair.

**The Port Calendar, Aug. 31, 1914.**

Sun sets ..... 5:45 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 6:40 P. M.
Day's length ..... 12 hrs. 55 min.

**The Tides.**

| | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| Wilmington | 6:10 | 6:53 | 1:13 | 1:26 |
| Southport | 4:25 | 4:52 | 10:23 | 10:28 |
| Masonboro Inl | 4:14 | 4:41 | 10:03 | 10:08 |

**WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.**
August 30, 1914.

| STATIONS: | Weather at 8 P. M. | Temperature Highest today. | Temperature Lowest last night. | Precipitation at 8 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | clear | 88 | — | .0 |
| Asheville | cldy | 76 | 62 | .0 |
| Atlanta | cldy | 80 | 66 | .01 |
| Augusta | cldy | 88 | 70 | .04 |
| Birmingh'm | pt cldy | 86 | 66 | .04 |
| Boston | cldy | 74 | — | .0 |
| Charleston | pt cldy | 90 | 76 | .0 |
| Charlotte | cldy | 82 | 70 | .0 |
| Chicago | clear | 84 | — | .0 |
| Galveston | clear | 88 | 82 | .0 |
| Jacksonv'e | pt cldy | 90 | 76 | .0 |
| Memphis | cldy | 80 | — | .0 |
| Mobile | cldy | 90 | 76 | .02 |
| Montgom'y | clear | 88 | 70 | .0 |
| New Orl'ns | cldy | 90 | 76 | .30 |
| New York | clear | 78 | — | .04 |
| Oklahoma | clear | 88 | — | .26 |
| Palestine | clear | 92 | 76 | .0 |
| Pittsburg | clear | 78 | — | .0 |
| Raleigh | cldy | 82 | 70 | .0 |
| Savannah | cldy | 90 | 72 | .0 |
| Shreveport | clear | 92 | — | .0 |
| St. Louis | clear | 86 | — | .0 |
| Washing'n | clear | 80 | — | .0 |

# MARINE.

**MARINE DIRECTORY.**
**List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.**
**Steamers.**

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Hollasch, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

# TOBACCO SEASON IS HERE

**Kinston Prepares for Opening of Market There Tuesday—Crop Will Be Larger Than Last Season.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 30.—This week will see the beginning of the tobacco sales season in the bright leaf belt of North Carolina, and despite the admittedly unsettled conditions in the business world, the season is expected to be one of the greatest since the weed became a staple in this section. Climatic conditions have favored the crop in all of the eastern bright territory, and the facilities for handling it have been enhanced. Many millions of pounds of the golden staff are stored in the barns of the counties of the belt, and the planters are anticipating the disposal of it at prices as good as those of the past several years.

The opening date in the Eastern Carolina marts is always a day memorable in the business calendar of the year. It ushers in the season of greatest activity in nearly every line of trade. Usually the prices on the first day are indicative of what may be expected throughout the season, but this is not an invariable rule, as experience in former years has proved.

Tuesday the warehouse doors of Kinston will be thrown open to the buyers, representing five or six companies and some individuals possibly, and the sellers, hundreds of the substantial farmers of half a dozen counties tributary to the market.

It is not believed the crop of 1914 is materially larger than that of last year, and the Chamber of Commerce expects only a million or two pounds more to be handled here this fall than last, or about 14,000,000. But the quality of the product on the whole is superior, and the prices brought should by every rule be larger than in the banner seasons of 1913 and 1914. The fall business of the community depends in no small measure upon the success of tobacco, and business circles are decidedly optimistic.

The warehouse forces and the crews of the stemmeries and other plants will comprise hundreds of people. The tobacco labor is well paid, and a dearth of labor in this line is never experienced.

**NORTH STATE DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN**

**Headquarters Are Ready to Open in Raleigh for Coming Fight.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 29.—Democratic State Chairman Thomas D. Warren is here from Newbern and Secretary J. R. Collie from Louisburg, directing the work of equipping the State Democratic headquarters, which will be opened on the first floor of Yarborough Hotel on Tuesday, September 1. Chairman Warren says he could scarcely wish for North Carolina Democracy to be in better trim for the campaign than is now the case, and that he is satisfied the Republican forces, after all the "getting together" they can possibly muster, will not be able to make any gains anywhere. Indeed, he expects to see the previous overwhelming Democratic votes in this State materially increased through the impending campaign. He expects to have the North Carolina Democratic Handbook ready for distribution very soon, and says it will show up the recently adopted Republican platform in all its inconsistencies in its relation to the real party management and policies.

Meet us at 104 North Water St. Tuesday at 10:00 A. M. (advertisement.)

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

Tuesday is the day of the Combination Auction Realty Sale. Commences 10:00 A. M. (advertisement.)

Delicious Concord Grapes — Phone your grocer.—Advertisement.

# Business Locals

**Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.**

**THE OWNER OF A WHITE SETTER** dog taken up can obtain same by calling at 1918 Market street and identifying ownership. 'Phone 1425-J. au31-1t

**WAYNESVILLE, N. C., DUNHAM** House. In the heart of the mountains. A modern, homelike boarding house. Special September rates. Mrs. E. L. Deckardt. au 30-7t*

**FOR RENT—HOUSE, SIX ROOMS AND** bath, 515 Princess street. Also second floor 101 North Sixth street. Apply Mrs. E. Bissenger, corner Sixth and Princess. au 30-2t

**FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF THE** finest milk cows ever brought to Wilmington. Average 3 to 5 gallons of milk daily. H. L. Kidd, Phone 1032-J. au 30-7t

**FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY** on Meares street, between Front and Second. This section is rapidly increasing in value. See M. C. Darby & Co., Agents, 114 1-2 Princess street. au 30-2t

**C. R. NEAL, HEATING AND VENTI**lating expert, now at Southern Hotel. Consult me if your heater or furnace is giving unsatisfactory service. Work guaranteed. au 30-2t*

**JUDGMENTS FOR SALE—I AM AU**thorized to sell at considerable discount, judgments aggregating $173 against the Germania Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, N. C., in favor of E. H. Fuhr and W. B. Grice. J. Felton Head, Attorney. au30-7t

**FOR RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSES**sion, 421 South Front, 9 rooms; 808 S. Seventh, 4 rooms, sewerage and water free; 813 S. Sixth, four rooms; 614 South Second; 1122 Market, six rooms in good order; 514 S. Eighth, 5 rooms; 213 N. Ninth, three rooms. See M. C. Darby & Co., Agent, 114 1-2 Princess street. au 30-2t.

**UPTOWN OFFICE IN THE CAROLINA** Apartment House, Market and Fifth streets, suitable for doctor, dentist, osteopath or any ofifce work. Several hundred people pass into this building each day and many additional hundred pass this corner. Rent very reasonable to desirable party. J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate Agents. au30-3t.

**FOR RENT—THAT PART OF SOUTH**ern Hotel over Hewlett & Price's for rent. Possession given October 1st. Can make arrangements to rent furnished. For full particulars, apply to James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. au30-3t

**FOR RENT—COUPLE OF NICELY** furnished rooms. Modern conveniences. One block from postoffice. Phone 773, 216 N. Second street. au30-tf.

**WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—STATION 6,** Temple Cottage; best of service for transient or regular guests, families and house parties. Rates most reasonable. Phone 7500 or write M. T. Edgerton, Prop. au12-we, fri, su-9t

**ANYONE WANTING A NICE COUN**try home and farm would do well to see me at Chesnutt and Freeman's shoe store Tuesday, Sept. 1st, from 2 to 4 o'clock. This property must be sold. W. H. Kelley. au28,31-2t

**FOR RENT—BUILDING AND BASE**ment annex formerly occupied by Morning Star office. Twenty-two feet front by 60 feet depth; three floors. Possession given at once. Apply to J. H. Hinton, or at Morning Star office, 109 Chestnut street. ap8-tf

**FOR SALE — MIXED NAILS IN ANY** quantity desired, at only one cent a pound, at our machinery yard. Wilmington Iron Works. au29-7t

**NATIVE BEEF, NATIVE BEEF, NA**tive beef. All kinds of fresh vegetables, fruits and fancy groceries. Nice dressed chickens. Fresh eggs and spring chickens. We will appreciate your patronage. Palace Market, 108 S. Front street; 'Phone 72. au29-tf

**FOR RENT — APARTMENT IN CAPE** Fear. Heat, water and janitor service included in rental. Best location in city. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au28-tf

**FOR RENT — ON MARKET STREET,** between Front and Second, two apartments in perfect order. Newly painted and papered. New plumbing. Four rooms and bath in each apartment. Large, airy, light rooms. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au28-tf

**OLD PAPERS—A LIMITED NUMBER** of old newspapers suitable for wrapping or placing under carpets or matting, for sale at five cents per hundred. Apply at Star office.

**FOR RENT — OCTOBER 1ST, AN UP**stairs apartment of either three or four rooms, back porch, use of telephone if desired. Electric lights and gas. Strictly modern. Four blocks from Union station. Address "Apartment," care Star. au27-tf

**FOR RENT — FROM OCT. 1ST, THREE** story brick store, No. 18 South Front street. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. au27-tf

**FOR SALE—PRINTER'S IMPOSING** stone, several type cases and other printing material displaced by new equipment. Address Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C. je30-tf

**DESIRABLE HOMES FOR RENT—NO.** 520 Dock street, 12 rooms, 121 South 7th street, 8 rooms; No. 415 Campbell street, 8 rooms; 319 So. 5th street, 8 rooms; 223 So. 2nd street, 6 rooms; 419 Walnut street, 7 rooms; No. 219 So. 5th street, 3 rooms. See James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. au29-4t

**DOCTOR DOING A BIG PRACTICE IN** hill section for twelve years wants a location where he can use automobile. Will buy, if suited. "Doctor," care Star. au29-4t*

**FOR RENT — TWO SPLENDID** rooms, unfurnished, in desirable neighborhood; unusually convenient and within two blocks of postoffice. Rent reasonable. Address "J. K. L.," care Star. au29-tf

**FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD** draught horses, first class condition, also two heavy wagons and harness. Will take in exchange real estate. U. A. Underwood. au25-tf

**FOR RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS WITH** privilege of good table board. Can also accommodate a limited number of regular or transient table boarders with good service at reasonable rates. 'Phone 1126-W. 119 Chestnut street. au25-7t*

**REDUCED OFFICE RENT IN THE** Maffitt's Marine Wireless Building, Northeast corner Water and Princess streets. See C. D. Maffitt, Room No. 10; 'Phone 112. au23-tf

**BUTTER—PROTECT YOUR HEALTH** by purchasing "Catawba Gem" Butter, packed in sanitary cartons containing one pound. Independent Ice Co., Distributors. au11-tf

**FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LOT, 107** South 7th street. New and modern. For a quick sale, $3,500.00. See M. C. Darby & Co., Sole Agents. au20-tf

**WAR DID NOT AFFECT UNCLE** Charlie's prices on leather goods or G. & S. trunks. 'Phone 642, or call No. 6, South Front St. au13-tf

**NOTICE—HAVE YOUR TIRES RE**paired at the Auto Repair Co., No. 211 North 2nd street. Full stock of tires and supplies always on hand. jy29-tf

**NOTICE—THE CAPPS-GRIFFITH** Plumbing Co., has just received a car load of Warm Air Furnaces. Get ready for the cold weather. For metal roofing, slate or plumbing, see Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. jy23-tf

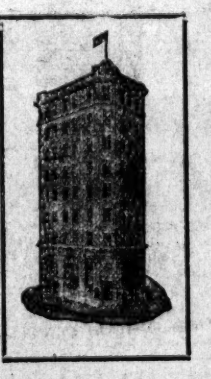
**STORAGE! STORAGE!! WE HAVE** storage for anything and everything you want in brick building, concrete floor, on belt line, until October 1st only. Rates, reasonable, Address STORAGE, Morning Star, City. jy16-tf


AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY
4%
SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK
Capital and Surplus $1,600,000
H. C. McQUEEN, President C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.
J. V. GRAINGER, V.-Pres. M. F. ALLEN, Ass't Cash.
J. W. YATES, Vice-Pres. W. S. JOHNSON, Ass't Chr

TAR BARRELS
FOR SALE
CAPE FEAR OIL COMPANY
Wilmington, N. C. Phone 873

Atlantic Trust & Banking Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.


Interest Quarter
September First

Deposits made with this bank on or before Sept. 2nd will draw interest from Sept. 1st.

Carry out that good resolution to save by opening an account at this time.

We pay 4 % compound interest every three months.

We act as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator and Fiscal Agent.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent—$1.50 per year and up.

MILTON CALDER, President.
J. G. L. GIESCHEN, Vice-President.
THOS. E. COOPER, Vice-President.
R. L. HENLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT!
Let Us Furnish Your Office.

We carry a full line of Wood and Steel Desks, Filing Cabinets, Card Index Cabinets, Typewriters, Dictaphones, Adding Machines, Mimeographs and Neostyles.

Also Office Stationery and Blank Books of all kinds.

Sole Agent for the Royal Typewriter, the Wales Adding Machine, and Columbia Dictaphone

C. W. YATES & CO.

Keep Cool
In a Pair of Our
Ladies'
Tan Oxfords and Pumps
Special
$1.98
HEWLETT & PRICE
24 NO. FRONT STREET

PATRIOTISM
Let all friends of Carolina Cotton Planters be in Raleigh next Tuesday Morning
W. B. COOPER
Wilmington, N. C.

Star Cafe
OPEN
DAY AND NIGHT
209 North Front Street

Business Men's Lunch ..... 15c
Breakfast ..... 25c
Dinner ..... 25c
Supper ..... 25c

The Cleanest and Most Sanitary Place in the City, at Low Prices.
All White Help.
We Invite Your Inspection of Our Kitchen. The Most Up-to-Date Cafe in Wilmington.

J. E. HATCH
House Decorating and Sign Painting
WALL PAPERS, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAINTING, FRESCO AND PLASTER RELIEF.
Office Phone 1336-W; Residence Phone 808.
107 North Third Street.


And they asked me how I did it, and
I gave 'em the Scripture text,
"You keep your light so shining a
Little in front o' the next!"
They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing
A year and a half behind.
—Kipling.